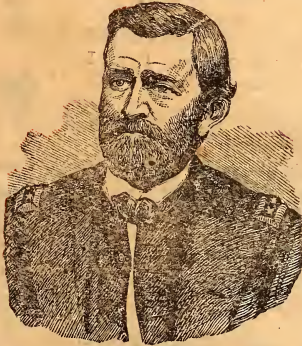


LIVES

AND
EMINENT PUBLIC SERVICES
OF

GRANT AND COLFAX

For President,



ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President,



SCHUYLER COLFAX.

BY

DEACON DYE,

WITH

Proceedings and Platforms

OF

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

OF 1868.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,

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LIFE
AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
GEN. U. S. GRANT,

THE NATION'S CHOICE

FOR

PRESIDENT

IN

1868.

BY DEACON DYE.

PHILADELPHIA:

SAMUEL LOAG, PRINTER SANSOM STREET HALL.

1868.

while young Jesse was only five years old, his father moved to that portion of the Northwestern Territory now known as Columbian County, Ohio, and five years after, he again moved to Portage County, Western Reserve, and at sixteen years of age young Jesse went to learn the tanner trade with his half-brother at Maysville, Kentucky; here he faithfully served out his apprenticeship, after which he returned to Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, and set up business in the town. Here he became afflicted with that frontier scourge, (fever and ague,) and suffered severely both physically and pecuniarily. In 1820 he settled temporarily at Point Pleasant, a small town situated on the banks of the Ohio river, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati; and there became acquainted with Mr. Simpson's family, who had lately moved from Montgomery County, Pa., to Claremont County, Ohio, and in June, 1821, Jesse R. Grant was married to Miss Hannah Simpson; and in Point Pleasant, April 27th, 1822, their first child, U. S. GRANT, WHOSE HISTORY WE ARE ABOUT TO WRITE, WAS BORN. Five other children, three daughters and two sons, were subsequently added to the family. Through industry and economy, Jesse R. Grant accumulated a competency, and has the pleasure of not only leaving his surviving children well provided for, but the proud satisfaction that he has done nothing during a long and eventful career to tarnish the lustre of the family name.

In 1823, he moved with his family to Georgetown, the capital of Brown County, Ohio, and it was in this place that young Ulysses began to receive the rudiments of his early education. He was always remarkably fond of horses, and frequently, for a boy so young, displayed great skill in managing that noble animal. In fact, the boy had an unusual degree of self-reliance, and everywhere, by common consent, was looked up to among his playmates as leader. He appeared during his entire boyhood to have natural inherent qualities pointing unerringly to great executive and administrative ability, and in every act of his official life he has given evidence of possessing in an eminent degree all these qualities. His father being a close observer discovered his strong points, and seeing the bow of promise encircling his youthful brow, determined to procure a West Point military education for his son. For this purpose he applied to Senator Morris; but this Senator had parted with his right to recommend a cadet. Representative Thomas L. Hamer was then applied to, and through his influence, U. S. Grant, then seventeen years of age, entered the West Point School, July 1st, 1839. In 1840 he advanced into the third class, ranking as corporal in the cadet battalion. In 1841 he entered the second class, ranking as sergeant; and in 1842 he entered the first, becoming a commissioned officer of the academy. On the 1st of July, 1843, he graduated number twenty-one in a class of thirty-nine, and in that month entered the United States Army as a brevet second

lieutenant of infantry. He now became a member of the fourth regiment of regular infantry, stationed at Jefferson barracks, Missouri.

He was ordered, in the summer of 1844, to repair to Nachitoches, Louisiana, to form part of the command then organizing under Gen. Taylor, in anticipation of trouble with Mexico. In 1845 he was ordered to Corpus Christi, Mexico, and on September 30th, was made second lieutenant of the seventh infantry. His old comrades joined him in a request to the War Department, that he should be permitted to remain with his old friends of the fourth. The request was granted by the war department, and he received a second lieutenant's commission in the fourth regiment regular infantry.

In the Mexican war, in the battles of Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma, he behaved with great bravery. At Monterey and Vera Cruz he also distinguished himself for gallant conduct. At the battle of Molino del Rey he was promoted to first lieutenant. At Chepultepec, Major Francis Lee, commanding the fourth infantry, remarks, "Lieutenant Grant behaved with distinguished gallantry on the 13th and 14th." Col. John Garland, commanding the first brigade, in his report of the battle of Chepultepec, speaks in the highest terms: "Lieutenant Grant of the fourth infantry acquitted himself most nobly upon several occasions under my own observation."

General Worth also in his report of September 16th, 1847, bears the same testimony. Lieutenant Grant was again promoted for gallantry; his commission, brevet of captain, dated September 13th, 1847, the same day the battle of Chepultepec was fought. Soon after his return from Mexico he married Miss Julia Dent, a daughter of Frederick Dent, and a lady of refinement. Mr. Dent resided at Gravois, near St. Louis, Missouri. In 1852 the fourth was ordered to the Pacific; their headquarters to be at Fort Dallas, Oregon Territory. In August 1853, he was promoted to the rank of captain, being then in the interior of California, about 400 miles from the coast.

July 31st, 1854, he resigned his commission in the service, and took up his residence with his father-in-law near St. Louis; a portion of his time was here employed as a collector and real estate agent, and dealer in wood. A writer says of him:

"General Grant occupied a little farm to the southwest of St. Louis, whence he was in the habit of cutting the wood and drawing it to Carondelet, and selling it in the market there. Many of his wood purchasers are now calling to mind that they had a cord of wood delivered in person by the great General Grant. When he came into the wood market, he was usually dressed in an old felt hat, with a blouse coat, and his pants tucked in the tops of his boots. In truth, he bore the appearance of a sturdy, honest woodsman. This was his winter's work. In the summer he turned a collector of debts; but for this he was not qualified. He had a noble and truthful soul; so when he was told that the debtor had no

money, he believed him, and would not trouble the debtor again. One of the leading merchants of St. Louis mentioned this circumstance to me. From all I can learn of his history here, he was honest, truthful, indefatigable—always at work at something; but he did not possess the knack of making money. He was honorable, for he always repaid borrowed money. His habits of life were hardy, inexpensive, and simple.”

He now, in 1859, removed to Galena, Illinois, where his father, Jesse R. Grant, then a man of sixty-five years of age, was engaged in the leather trade. Ulysses became partner in the business with his father. It was here in Galena, thus occupied in the peaceful pursuits of civil life, that Ulysses Simpson Grant in 1861 resided, when the storm of the rebellion burst with all its fury.

When Sumter had been fired upon, Grant believing the Government required his services, raised a company in Galena, and proceeded at once with it to Springfield, Illinois. Governor Yates was commencing to organize troops for the aid of the General Government, and he was ready to procure the assistance of a West-pointer, giving him a position as aid on his staff. After several months of arduous duty in this position, Grant requested the Governor to give him an appointment in one of the three years regiments then being organized. In the middle of June he resigned his position as mustering officer, and was appointed Colonel of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, organized at Mattoon in that state. From here he removed his camp to Caseyville, and after drilling his regiment about four weeks, he was ordered to Missouri to guard the Hannibal and Hudson railroad in the north part of the state. He was here made acting brigadier general, and placed in command of all the troops in the district known as North Missouri. In August, his regiment was ordered to Pilot Knob, then to Feonton, then to Marble Creek. It was while Grant was shifting from position to position with his regiment, that the Government made the happy hit of appointing him brigadier general of volunteers, rank and commission dating from 17th of May, 1861. About thirty-one distinguished military men received appointments to similar positions at the same time. Among those appointed at that time were William T. Sherman, and Cox of Ohio, Hooker of California, McClelland of Illinois, Franz Siegel of Missouri, S. R. Curtis of Iowa, Heintzleman and Franklin of Pennsylvania, John W. Phelps of Vermont, and over twenty other illustrious names. Some have fallen in battle nobly leading on their divisions, while many of them yet hold positions high in the confidence of the Government. Soon after General Grant was appointed, he was placed in command of the district composed of Southeast Missouri, and Southern Illinois, headquarters at Cairo, located at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers.

From this position, with only two Illinois regiments, four pieces of

artillery, and two gunboats, by a strategic movement on the 6th of September 1861, he advanced up to the mouth of the Tennessee river, and occupied Paducah; he sent on the same day the gunboat *Conestoga* up the Tennessee river, capturing three rebel steamers; and on the 25th of the same month, by the same sagacity and foresight, Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland was captured, and both rivers blockaded. This was the first development of military ability, coupled with success, made in the West.

From Cairo General Grant sent out expeditions in different directions. About the middle of October 1861, Colonel Plummer, commanding the 11th Missouri Volunteers, went towards Cape Girardeau in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson, who was reported to be at Fredricktown; here a little beyond the town, the rebels were found drawn up in line of battle. With the assistance of Colonel Carlins, Plummer fought the battle of Fredericktown, defeating the rebels, capturing one piece of artillery, and a number of prisoners.

Cairo now became an important position. The expedition against Belmont and Columbus was followed up early in November 1861. At the battle of Belmont, General Grant had his horse shot under him; he was amid all the scenes of danger, riding from point to point, cheering on his men. The bravery displayed by all on that occasion, will be seen by the following, read to the troops on their return to Cairo:

“HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT S. E. MO.

“CAIRO, *November 8th*, 1861.

“The General commanding this military district returns his thanks to the troops under his command at the battle of Belmont on yesterday.

“It has been his fortune to have been in all the battles fought in Mexico by Generals Scott and Taylor, save Buena Vista, and he never saw one more hotly contested or where troops behaved with more gallantry.

“Such courage will insure victory wherever our flag may be borne and protected by such a class of men.

“To the brave who fell, the sympathy of the country is due, and will be manifested in a manner unmistakable.

“U. S. GRANT,

“*Brigadier-General Commanding.*”

On the 20th of December, 1861, General Grant was appointed by General Halleck, who was in charge of the department of the Missouri, to take charge of that district, with new and extended lines, then known as the “District of Cairo.”

General McClermand with about five thousand men, under the convoy of the gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis*, with a supply of five days cooked

rations, steamed down the Mississippi. Three rebel gunboats made an attack on the Union convoys, but after an hour's engagement were forced to retire behind the batteries at Columbus, about eight miles below Cairo. Generals Paine, and C. F. Smith were also on the march to ascertain exactly the enemy's position and numbers. After a week's absence each commander returned to his former post.

The time had now come for an advance into some of the strongholds of the enemy. Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, near the boundary line between that state and Kentucky, the expedition arriving near the mouth, on the 5th of February, 1862, General Grant issued his order directing his mode of attack.

Towards noon of the 6th, the troops commenced, according to instructions, their advance upon the works. After a little over an hour's engagement the enemy lowered his colors and surrendered to Flag Officer Foote, who soon after passed the captured fortifications, including General Lloyd Tilghman, and its guns, to General Grant.

Fort Donaldson, a very strong rebel position on the Cumberland river, was General Grant's next move; and on the 11th of February, he issued an order, having sent back to Cairo for some reinforcements. On the 12th, General McClelland, C. F. Smith, and Lew Wallace, with their troops commenced the advance. At noon on that day the enemy's pickets were driven in. The next day, the 13th, was occupied principally by getting into position and waiting for the gunboats to arrive from Cairo with reinforcements. The gunboats had an important part to play in making the assault; at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, the gunboats and reinforcements having arrived, the *Carondelet* had been attacking the Fort for about two hours on the 13th, but was compelled to withdraw for repairs. Six of the arrived vessels now moved up the river, receiving the fire of the lower batteries of the enemy. At seven minutes to three on the 14th, the *St. Louis* opened fire, and kept it up with great spirit until about half past four o'clock. The ironclads took up position within three hundred yards, and silenced the water batteries, and drove the rebel gunners from their posts, a shot having entered the pilot house of the *St. Louis* and shattered her wheel, other vessels having received severe damage—Flag Officer Foote ordered the squadron to drop down the river. On the morning of the 15th, the right of the Union line near the river below the Fort was furiously attacked by the rebels. The Eighth and Forty-first Illinois Regiments were the most exposed, and maintained their position with great bravery, until the rebels were reinforced at this point, when two of our batteries were also attacked and captured. The 18th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Illinois were quickly brought up; when a desperate struggle ensued. The Union troops recovered all except three of the captured pieces. At length,

overpowered by numbers, the Union forces were forced to fall back. The enemy grew bold at his seeming success. The Union regiments under Colonel Cruft, and Colonel Wallace's brigade came up, but the enemy was so elated with his expected victory, that he made a desperate charge which caused the Union troops to give way for the moment, although at another point of attack the enemy were being driven in. General Grant saw the position here, and hastened to meet it. General Smith was ordered to assault the left of the line, and carry the position at all hazards, while vigorous preparations were made to renew the contest on the right, and recover the ground lost in the morning. General Smith ordered the Third brigade of his division, embracing the 7th, 50th, and 42d Illinois; the 12th Iowa, and 13th Missouri, to move against one portion of the enemy's lines, while with the Fourth brigade, embracing the 2d, 7th, and 14th Iowa, and 25th Indiana Regiments, led on by him in person against another part of the works. The 2d Iowa led, followed by the 52d Indiana, while the sharpshooters were deployed on either flank as skirmishers. In this position the column moved on without firing a gun, carrying the position at the point of the bayonet. This great Union success gave the troops new courage along the entire lines. Soon after the Fifth brigade, the 8th Missouri, and 11th Indiana, were thrown by Colonel Smith against the enemy's position on the extreme right of the line from where the Union troops had been driven in the morning. Colonel Cruft was moved to his support; the assault was made in two columns, and the hill was carried by storm. This was the position on the evening of the 15th. On the morning of the 16th, the enemy displayed a white flag, proposing to surrender the Fort—but the rebel S. B. Buckner requested an armistice of twelve hours to agree on the terms of capitulation. General Grant's reply was: "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

U. S. GRANT.

Buckner acceded to the terms, and the capture of Fort Donaldson was made complete. Union loss in the engagement was 446 killed, 1735 wounded, and 150 prisoners. Rebel loss 231 killed, 1700 wounded, and nearly 14,000 prisoners, including Buckner, 48 cannon, and 17 heavy guns; 20,000 stand of arms, 3000 horses, and any quantity of commissary stores. The next day two regiments of Tennessee troops, ignorant of its capture, were permitted to march into the fort, making in all about 16,000 prisoners. This is the largest number of prisoners of war up to this date ever taken on this continent. General Grant was now again promoted—to the rank of Major General of Volunteers, his commission dating February 16th, 1862, the day of the surrender of Fort Donaldson.

General Halleck at this time issued an order creating the new district of West Tennessee, embracing the country between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers to the Mississippi State line and Cairo. On the 17th February, 1862, General Grant issued his order taking command. After the occupation of Nashville by General Nelson on February 24th, General Grant moved his headquarters to Fort Henry where he spent some days in fitting out another expedition. Although great and important events had just taken place on the Tennessee and Cumberland, yet a mightier was at hand. The capture of the two strong outposts, Henry and Donaldson, on the border, served to rouse and call the more desperate and confident foe from his hiding-place in the interior. General Beauregard had assembled a strong rebel force at Corinth, 92 miles east of Memphis at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio, and Memphis and Charleston railroads. General Johnston who was at Murfreesboro, immediately started for Corinth and joined Beauregard. On April the 1st, here was assembled the strongest force the South had yet gathered on any battle-field. The South dreaded an invasion from the Union army victorious, and then resting in West Tennessee, and to prevent it, gathered an army of near 60,000 men, under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston. Johnston drew to his assistance such men as Beauregard, Polk, Bragg, Hardee, Crittenden, and Breckenridge. With such an array of rebel commanders, urged on by the desperate emergency of the occasion, being sent there to prevent the invasion of the cotton States and to meet this great array of ability and strength, Major General Grant had about 38,000 men, with McClelland, W. H. S. Wallace, Lewis Wallace, Hurlburt, W. T. Sherman, as division commanders, and the gunboats Tyler, Captain Gwin, and Lexington, Captain Shirk commanding. This was the status on the third of April. Johnston had postponed the attack until the 5th, waiting till the arrival of additional reinforcements.

General Buell's forces had been ordered from Nashville to assist the Union army, and were hastening up, but before they arrived, Johnston at six o'clock on the morning of the 6th of April, pushed his advanced guard up to the 25th Missouri regiment, under Prentiss. They supposing the advance to be the enemy's pickets, commenced to drive them back. The rebels being ready, soon advanced in great force against the left wing, pouring the grape and cannister and shell into the Union camp. The boys soon organized and commenced to return the compliment, when the rebel force became directed against the left centre, Sherman's division driving the men back from their camps. The rebels now with a fresh force opened fire on the left wing, under General McClelland. The fire was returned with great bravery and deadly effect by both artillery and infantry along the whole line—a distance of about four miles.

General Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre,

when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, when they rallied and in turn drove our men back. The contest raged fearfully, the rebel commanders hurling their forces at one time against the extreme left, then against the right, and then with renewed ferocity against the centre. Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked the rebels down by scores, but the smoke no sooner cleared away than the breach would be again filled. Late in the afternoon the rebels saw General Buell approaching with 18,000 fresh troops. He was yet on the opposite side of the Tennessee river, and they knew their chances of success were extremely doubtful if his troops effected a crossing. General Wallace was only about six miles down the river at Camp Landing; although the boats were sent to bring him and his command up, yet he had not arrived at five o'clock. The rebel commanders comprehending the position, made a furious attack on the left wing, driving it back so as to occupy over two-thirds of its camp, and were fighting with a dreadful degree of confidence in driving the Union army back into the river. At the same time they were heavily engaging our right. In the meantime General Buell's forces were on the opposite bank of the river anxious to take part in the struggle; but the principal part of the transport boats having been sent to Savannah there was no means at his command by which he could cross the river during that day's engagement.

General Grant, with his staff who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape, and shell, now late in the evening rode from right to left urging the men to stand firm until reinforcement could be got across the river. Just before night closed in, a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy upon our whole line. Such a roar of artillery had then never been heard on this continent. As the evening grew dark the reply of the rebels became less frequent. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler had been raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for them to stand, and about dark their firing had nearly ceased. Thus ended the conflict on the evening of the 6th. The rebels had spent their fury in order to destroy Grant's army before the reinforcements under Generals Buell and Wallace which they knew were coming and already now advancing, could arrive. But they failed to accomplish it.

At half past two o'clock General Johnston commander-in-chief of the rebel army, while leading a charge, was mortally wounded. He was hit with a musket ball on the calf of the right leg; believing it only a flesh wound he continued in the saddle, giving orders until he became exhausted from the loss of blood. Fainting, with extended arms, he was caught by the rebel Governor Harris as he fell from his horse, and amid the roar of artillery and excitement of battle breathed his last. News of

his death was kept from the rebel army during the entire day. Johnston was a graduate of West Point in 1820; was in the Black Hawk war; left the United States army in 1836 and emigrated to Texas, arriving shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, and entered the Texan army as a private, but was soon promoted to succeed General Felix Houston in the chief command, after which Houston and him fought a duel, Johnston being wounded. He was then appointed Secretary of War, and in 1839 led an expedition against the Cherokees, fighting the battle of the Neches, was an ardent advocate of annexation of Texas to the United States in 1846. He took the field as commander of the Volunteer Texas Rifle Regiment, under General Taylor, against Mexico, after which he conducted the military expedition sent to Salt Lake in 1857. He had command of the Military District of Utah when the rebellion commenced. He was six feet high, strong and powerfully framed, of Scotch lineage, naturally fair complexion, and was sixty years old when he died. Loss of the Confederates in the two days battle was, killed, 1,728; wounded, 8,012; missing, 957.

Night closed the day's combat, and both armies rested from their awful work of death and carnage.

The Union forces rested on their arms in the position they held when darkness set in. During Sunday night the reinforcements of Buell and Wallace were taken to important positions on the battle ground, General Buell himself having arrived on the opposite side of the river on the evening of the 6th.

At daylight on the morning of the 7th General Grant became the assaulting party. General Nelson's division of Buell's army occupied the advance on the left wing. Advancing, they opened a galling fire, the rebels falling back. At the same time Major General Wallace with his division opened on the right, and the fire soon became general along the whole line. Generals McClelland, Sherman, Hurlburt, with their troops jaded from the previous days hard fighting, maintained throughout the second day's conflict the same vigor and unyielding bravery.

The hopes of the rebel commanders the previous day (that of destroying Grant's army before Buell and Wallace arrived) had now proved delusive, and they entered the conflict on the morning of the 7th with revenge deepened from disappointment; with this feeling they urged their men on right up into the jaws of death. At every appearance of success on the right, when they were making a last desperate effort to flank the Union army, they cheered like savages; but instead of flanking us on the right, about 11 o'clock in the day, General Nelson flanked them on the left, and captured their batteries of artillery.

They again rallied on the left and made another desperate effort, but reinforcements from Generals Wood and Thomas came to Buell's aid, and

he again commenced to drive the enemy. About three o'clock in the afternoon General Grant rode to the left, where he had ordered fresh regiments, finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his bodyguard to the head of each of five regiments, then ordered a charge across the field, *himself leading and far in the advance brandishing his sword, waved them on to the crowning victory, the cannon balls falling like hail around him.*

His men followed with a shout that rose above the roar and din of artillery, the rebels fleeing in dismay as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand. By five o'clock the entire rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our army in hot pursuit.

Some have supposed that Grant's battle-ground was not well chosen, with the Tennessee river in his rear. General Buell said to him, "Suppose you had been whipped, you had transports only sufficient to cross over about 10,000 men." "Well," says the great chieftain, "if I had been whipped, that would have been abundant for all that would have been left of us."

From the 8th to the 13th of April, the army under command of General Halleck, continued to pursue the enemy to Monterey, Pea Ridge, Purdy, arriving within a few miles of Corinth where Beauregard had retreated and concentrated his forces to make another stand. The Union army was now reorganizing, and General Grant placed second in command. The army of the Tennessee (right) under General Grant; the army of the Mississippi (left) under General Pope; and the army of the Ohio (centre) under General Buell. About this time an effort was made by rival military aspirants, and their satellites, to bring General Grant into disrepute by criticizing his military capacity and charging him with dissipation; but a timely exposure of their malicious designs, by the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, in an able speech delivered in the United States House of Representatives May 2d, 1862, checkmated their game. On the 27th Sherman, Thomas, Buell, and Pope, under the special direction of General Grant made a reconnoissance within gunshot of the rebel works at Corinth. While General Grant was preparing for a siege, Beauregard on the 30th evacuated the place, retreating by way of Baldwin and Tupelo. While Beauregard was retreating from Corinth, Memphis on the Mississippi river was captured, and four gunboats sunk. This was the result of a naval engagement in front of the place on the 6th day of June. New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, and Memphis were now all in the possession of the Federal forces.

On the 17th of July, 1862, General Halleck took leave of his army preparatory to assuming a more exalted position. The department was now subdivided, and under the command of different generals. The department of West Tennessee was assigned to General Grant, with Corinth as his headquarters. Very little was done in a military way except a few

skirmishes, which always resulted favorable to the Union troops, until the middle of September, when the rebel generals were organizing at Iuka and other points to break through the Union lines and retake the conquered territory. Van Dorn was to remain to defend Vicksburg. Breckenridge was to make his way into Kentucky, and Price to go to Tennessee.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

General Grant says: "On the 16th of September we commenced to collect our strength to move upon Price, at Iuka, in two columns; the one to the right of the railroad commanded by Brigadier General (now Major-General) W. S. Rosecrans; the one to the left commanded by Major General E. O. C. Ord. On the night of the 18th, the latter was in position to bring on an engagement in one hour's march. The former, from having a greater distance to march, and, through the fault of a guide, was twenty miles back. On the 19th, by making a rapid march, hardy, well-disciplined, and tried troops arrived within two miles of the place to be attacked. Unexpectedly the enemy took the initiative and became the attacking party. The ground chosen was such that a large force on our side could not be brought into action; but the bravery and endurance of those brought in was such that, with the skill and presence of mind of the officer commanding, they were able to hold their ground till night closed the conflict. During the night the enemy fled, leaving our troops in possession of the field, with their dead to bury and wounded to care for. If it was the object of the enemy to make their way into Kentucky: they were defeated in that; if to hold their position until Van Dorn could come up on the southwest of Corinth, and make a simultaneous attack, they were defeated in that. Our only defeat was in not capturing the entire army, or in destroying it, as I had hoped to do.

"It was a part of General Hamilton's command that did the fighting, directed entirely by that cool and deserving officer. I commend him to the President for acknowledgment of his services."

This battle of Iuka was a part of the battle of Corinth. The rebel Gen. Price supposed that Gen. Grant would have been compelled to withdraw his forces from Corinth on the 19th of September, to assist those who were collecting at Iuka. The rebel Gen. Van Dorn was waiting for the move, but Gen. Grant understood their game, and sent Gen. Ord to that point.

The rebel armies of Van Dorn and Price, under Gen. Van Dorn, formed a juncture at Ripley, and commenced to march on Corinth. October the 2d the rebel army marched from Pocahontas to Chewalla, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, thus moving from the west on Corinth.

Gen. Grant, aware of the enemy's movements on the morning of Friday, October 3d, had sent a large force some miles in front of his intrenched works, to meet him. At 7 o'clock, A. M., the rebel Gen. Lovell's division, with Gen. Villipigue's artillery, opened fire. It was not Gen. Grant's plan to continue the struggle so far from his fortifications, therefore the Union forces fell back to within one mile of their entrenched works, when, at half-past nine o'clock, a severe engagement took place. The Union forces were now ordered to fall back into the fortifications, which they did handsomely, and brought up several heavy field guns and opened a galling and destructive fire on the enemy's advance.

This retiring behind the entrenchments caused the rebel Gen. Van Dorn, (who little understood their strength,) to dispatch on Friday night to Richmond news that he had won a great victory.

On the morning of the 4th, Van Dorn continued in supreme command. Gen. Price commanded the left wing, and Gen. Lovell the right wing, which was stationed west of Corinth, and just south of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The battle was commenced by Gen. Price half an hour before daylight, within a few hundred yards of the Union breastworks. Heavy skirmishing was kept up along the line until 10, A. M. About this time one portion of the rebel lines broke, running pell-mell into Corinth, losing all semblance of order, infantry and cavalry being crowded together in one dense mass, wild with excitement.

But the batteries, under the orders of the Union general, had been so placed as to command the village, as well as the approaches to it. All the Union guns now opened on this disorganized rebel mob, who were cut down by thousands, almost swept from the face of the earth. Van Dorn here began to understand that his supposed victory would result in disastrous and disgraceful defeat. A lodgment in the village was out of the question, therefore he moved in single columns, eight deep, and moved in silence to assault the battery on College Hill, which was his forlorn hope. After being several times repulsed by the brave Union troops, at last additional guns were brought to bear, and a murderous fire opened on the rebels which nothing human could stand; the few that were left alive became confused, and fled in wild dismay from the vortex of death. At 3 P. M., the rebel army had fallen back in great confusion. The rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was over 10,000 men, 4000 stand of arms, and two pieces of artillery.

Gen. Grant says :

“ HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENN.,

“ JACKSON, TENN., *October 7th*, 1862.

“ It is with heartfelt gratitude the General Commanding congratulates the armies of the West for another great victory won by them on the 3d,

4th, and 5th instants, over the combined armies of Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell.

“ The enemy chose his own time and plan of attack, and knowing the troops of the West as he does, and with great facilities for knowing their numbers, never would have made the attempt except with a superior force numerically. But for the undaunted bravery of officers and soldiers, who have yet to learn defeat, the efforts of the enemy must have proven successful.

“ Whilst one division of the army, under Major-General Rosecrans, was resisting and repelling the onslaught of the rebel hosts at Corinth, another from Bolivar, under Major-General Hurlbut, was marching upon the enemy's rear, driving in their pickets and cavalry, and attracting the attention of a large force of infantry and artillery. On the following day, under Major-General Ord, these forces advanced with unsurpassed gallantry, driving the enemy back across the Hatchie, over ground where it is almost incredible that a superior force should be driven by an inferior, capturing two of the batteries (eight guns), many hundred small arms, and several hundred prisoners.

“ To those two divisions of the army all praise is due, and will be awarded by a grateful country.”

The rebel army retreated, crossing the Hatchie River, and halting at a point a little north of Ripley. On the 16th of October, 1862, General Grant's department was extended so as to embrace the State of Mississippi as far north as Vicksburg, and he issued an order to that effect dated Jackson, Tenn., October 25th, 1862. Galveston, Texas, had been captured by the naval force on the 9th of October; these, with defeats in Tennessee, began to tell on the nervous rebel leaders when they saw 388 vessels of war, mounting 3072, nearly nine to the vessel, and among these, thirty iron clads, mounting ninety of the heaviest guns in the world, each weighing 42,240 pounds, and throwing a solid shot fifteen inches in diameter, weighing 480 pounds. All eyes were now turned on East Tennessee and Vicksburg, as the next important positions. The rebel government had entrusted Vicksburg to Gen. Pemberton, and instructed Van Dorn and Price to render him all assistance possible. Gen. Grant advanced from Jackson, Tenn., to Holly Springs, Miss. It was while Gen. Grant was here making arrangements to capture Vicksburg, that President Lincoln issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation. On the 29th of January, 1863, Grant moved his headquarters to Milliken's Bend; from this position he intended to flank the works upon the south side of the city; an effort was also made to re-open the canal across the peninsula, on the Louisiana side of the river, first commenced by Gen. Williams, a gallant officer, who was subsequently killed at Baton Rouge.

Early in February, the ram Queen of the West, under command of Col.

Charles R. Ellet, ran past the batteries at Vicksburg, and after proceeding up Red River and capturing a large amount of valuable stores, and one steamer, coming in contact with three rebel armed steamers, the pilot of the Queen ran her aground in easy range of their guns, and Col. Ellet was forced to abandon her. The gunboat Indianola had also ran past the batteries, but on the night of the 24th was met and captured by the rebel fleet, but she sank before her captors could get possession of her.

On the 21st of March, 1863, Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, the Hartford, which with the Albatrose (two out of the six that started,) had succeeded in running past the batteries at Port Hudson,—this port is situated about sixteen miles above Baton Rouge, and 300 below Vicksburg,—arrived below Vicksburg, and the Admiral communicated with Gen. Grant. Four days later the Union rams Lancaster and Switzerland attempted to pass the Vicksburg batteries, but the former was sunk, and the latter disabled by the rebel guns. On the 29th of March part of the Union army captured, after two hours' fighting, the town of Richmond, La.

Admiral Porter, with a number of gunboats and other vessels, began transporting the army across the Mississippi. On the night of the 16th of April the vessels succeeded in running the gauntlet, and one week afterwards the transports, loaded with troops, also made the perilous trip. Colonel (now General) B. H. Grierson, of the first cavalry brigade, was detailed by Grant to cut all the enemy's communications with Vicksburg. Col. Grierson having destroyed bridges, railroads, locomotives, and every communication, and having routed the enemy wherever encountered, arrived at Baton Rouge on the 1st of May.

It was Gen. Grant's intention to circumvent the defences of Vicksburg. First, by the canal across the isthmus opposite the city; second, by the effort to get through the Yazoo Pass; third, the Lake Providence canal project. It was his aim to get in the rear or below Vicksburg, but the natural difficulties were too great to be successfully overcome. The rebel fortifications at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, or his batteries in front of the city, were about the only points susceptible of assault.

On the nights of the 16th and 22d of April, 1863, two fleets of gunboats and transports ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg without receiving material damage. From the 22d of December, 1862, the capture of Vicksburg became a necessity, and from that day until the 4th of July, 1863, its entrenchments and garrison had little rest; its besieger knowing no such word as fail, applied every means to overcome the difficulties that nature and art had thrown in the way of its capture. Through all these long, dreary months Gen. Grant continued, with his brave army, to persevere, and every obstacle was finally overcome. Up to the 22d of May all the combinations were so arranged as to carry the place by assault, but the developments of that day's fighting convinced

the commanding General that that mode of capture would be attended with too great a waste of life. From that day Gen. Grant determined to capture the place by a regular siege. He brought on more troops, which enabled him to make the investment more complete, and give him a chance to keep a large reserve to watch the movements of the rebel Gen. Johnston, who was then gathering a force in Grant's rear, threatening to compel him to raise the siege.

"On the afternoon of the third of July a letter was received from Lieutenant-General Pemberton, commanding the confederate forces at Vicksburg, proposing an armistice, and the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms for the capitulation of the place. The correspondence, copies of which are herewith transmitted, resulted in the surrender of the city and garrison of Vicksburg at ten o'clock A. M., July fourth, 1863, on the following terms; 'The entire garrison, officers and men, were to be paroled, not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged by the proper authorities; officers and men each to be furnished with a parole, signed by himself; officers to be allowed their side-arms and private baggage, and the field, staff, and cavalry officers one horse each; the rank and file to be allowed all their clothing, but no other property; rations from their own stores sufficient to last them beyond our lines; the necessary cooking utensils for preparing their food; and thirty wagons to transport such articles as could not well be carried. These terms I regarded more favorable to the Government than an unconditional surrender. It saved us the transportation of them North, which at time would have been very difficult, owing to the limited amount of river transportation on hand, and the expense of subsisting them. It left our army free to operate against Johnston, who threatened us from the direction of Jackson; and our river transportation to be used for the movement of troops to any point the exigency of the service might require.

"I deem it proper to state here, in order that the correspondence may be fully understood, that after my answer to General Pemberton's letter of the morning of the third, we had a personal interview on the subject of the capitulation."

"The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the State of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners; among whom were fifteen general officers; at least ten thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green, and hundreds perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomo-

tives cars, steam-boats, cotton, etc., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

“ Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows :

| | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Port Gibson..... | 130.... | 718.... | 5 |
| Fourteen-Mile Creek (skirmish)..... | 4.... | 24.... | .. |
| Raymond..... | 69.... | 341.... | 32 |
| Jackson..... | 40.... | 240.... | 6 |
| Champion's Hill..... | 426.... | 1,842.... | 189 |
| Big Black Railroad Bridge..... | 29.... | 242.... | 2 |
| Vicksburg..... | 245.... | 3,688.... | 303 |

“ Of the wounded, many were but slightly, and continued on duty ; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one-half of the wounded were permanently disabled.

“ My personal staffs and chiefs of departments have in all cases rendered prompt and efficient service.”

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL GRANT AND THE REBEL PEMBERTON.

The following account of the interview between the generals commanding the opposite armies, is given by an eye-witness :

“ At three o'clock precisely, one gun, the pre-arranged signal, was fired, and immediately replied to by the enemy. General Pemberton then made his appearance on the works in Mc Pherson's front, under a white flag, considerably on the left of what is known as Fort Hill. General Grant rode through our trenches until he came to an outlet, leading to a small green space, which had not been trod by either army. Here he dismounted, and advanced to meet General Pemberton, with whom he shook hands, and greeted familiarly.

“ It was beneath the outspreading branches of a gigantic oak that the conference of the generals took place. Here presented the only space which had not been used for some purpose or other by the contending armies. The ground was covered with a fresh luxuriant verdure ; here and there a shrub or clump of bushes could be seen standing out from the green growth on the surface, while several oaks filled up the scene, and gave it character. Some of the trees in their tops exhibited the effects of flying projectiles, by the loss of limbs or torn foliage, and in their trunks the indentations of smaller missiles plainly marked the occurrences to which they had been silent witnesses.

“ The party made up to take part in the conference was composed as follows :

“United States Officers.

- “ Major-General U. S. Grant.
- “ Major-General James B. Mc Pherson.
- “ Brigadier -General A. J. Smith

“Rebel Officers.

“Lieutenant-General John C. Pemberton.

“Major-General Bowen.

“Colonel Montgomery, A. A.-G. to General Pemberton.

“When Generals Grant and Pemberton met they shook hands, Colonel Montgomery introducing the party. A short silence ensued, at the expiration of which General Pemberton remarked :

“‘General Grant, I meet you in order to arrange terms for the capitulation of the city of Vicksburg and its garrison. What terms do you demand?’

“‘*Unconditional surrender,*’ replied General Grant.

“‘Unconditional surrender!’ said Pemberton. ‘Never, so long as I have a man left me! I will fight rather.’

“‘Then sir you can continue the defence,’ coolly said General Grant. My army has never been in a better condition for the prosecution of a siege.’”

“During the passing of these few preliminaries, General Pemberton was greatly agitated, quaking from head to foot, while General Grant experienced all his natural self-possession, and evinced not the least sign of embarrassment.

“After a short conversation standing, by a kind of mutual tendency the two general’s wandered off from the rest of the party and seated themselves on the grass, in a cluster of bushes, where alone they talked over the important events then pending. General Grant could be seen, even at that distance, talking coolly, occasionally giving a few puffs at his favorite companion—his black cigar. General McPherson, General A. J. Smith, General Bowen, and Colonel Montgomery, imitating the example of the commanding generals, seated themselves at some distance off, while the respective staffs of the generals formed another and larger group in the rear.

“After a lengthy conversation the generals separated. General Pemberton did not come to any conclusion on the matter, but stated his intention to submit the matter to a council of general officers of his command; and, in the event of their assent, the surrender of the city should be made in the morning. Until morning was given him to consider, to determine upon the matter, and send in his final reply. The generals now rode to their respective quarters.”

The same correspondent, under date of July 4th, 1863, writes as follows:

“Having a few hours leisure this morning, prior to the arrival of the despatch from General Pemberton, stating he was ready to surrender, I took occasion to visit General Grant, and found everybody about his

head-quarters in a state of the liveliest satisfaction. It was evident the glorious events of the day were duly appreciated.

“The General I found in conversation more animated than I have ever known him. He is evidently contented with the manner in which he has acquitted himself of the responsible task which has for more than five months engrossed his mind and his army. The consummation is one of which he may well be proud. From Bruinsburg to Vicksburg, nineteen days, presents one of the most active records of marches, actions, and victories of the war. All the combined operations of our armies, for a similiar length of time, can not equal it. It is unparalleled, the only campaign of the war which has involved celerity of movement, attack, victory, pursuit, and the annihilation of the enemy.”

On the 8th of July, Port Hudson was surrendered to General Banks with 51 pieces of artillery, 5,000 stand of arms, a large quantity of ammunition and stores, and nearly 6,000 men and officers, including two Generals. The capture of Vicksburg was a victory fruitful of great results; it opened the Mississippi river, and its navigation has continued uninterrupted (except by a few guerillas) along the entire course of that stream from St. Louis to its mouth until the present time.

General Grant, for his great services, was now October 16, 1863, appointed Major General in the regular army, his commission to date July 4th, 1863. The officers under his command also presented him with a magnificent sword. At Memphis, New Orleans, and Indianapolis, he received the congratulations of his countrymen. The departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee, were constituted by order of President Lincoln into one military division, to be called “The Military Division of the Mississippi, and Major General Grant appointed to take command of the same. This new command embraced the states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Northern Alabama, and North-western Georgia. This gave the commanding general four large armies, that with which he conquered Vicksburg, the army of the Cumberland, the army of the Ohio, General Hooker’s grand division. Sherman, Thomas, Burnside, Hooker, and subsequently Foster, were his army commanders.

The following corps were also embraced in the command: The Fourth army corps, General Granger; the Ninth army corps, General Potter; the Eleventh army corps, General Howard; the Twelfth army corps, General Slocum; the Fourteenth army corps, General Palmer; the Fifteenth army corps, General J. A. Logan; the Sixteenth army corps, General Hurlbut; the Seventeenth army corps, General McPherson; the Twenty-third army corps, General Manson.

Large as was the command thus entrusted to General Grant, the strength of the rebel army in the Southwest was but little less stupen-

dous—troops from all parts of the rebellious States, where their absence from other fields was not detrimental to their infamous cause, having been gathered there by General Bragg to thwart the plans of the Union commander, and to hold Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. They freely acknowledged it was better to “give up the seacoast—better to give up the Southwest—better to give up Richmond without a struggle, than lose the golden fields whose grain and wool were their sole hope.”

On the 23d of October, 1863, General Grant reached Chattanooga and assumed command of the army of the Mississippi. Reinforcements now began to arrive, and preparations made for the new campaign.

Bragg had already commenced the siege, but the tactics of Grant in opening river communication with the base of supplies, soon convinced Bragg that the garrison could not be starved out; he also became satisfied that Chattanooga could not be captured.

Thus Bragg was forced to undertake the capture of Knoxville. Burnside was holding a line on the Tennessee river, extending from Loudon to Kingston, possessing great natural advantages. He informed Grant of Longstreet's approach, and also stated that he could prevent him from crossing the Tennessee river, but Grant instructed Burnside to make no defence of the line but to fall back on Knoxville and stand a siege, promising to relieve him in a few days. This strategy told Longstreet on beyond the reach of supporting Bragg. This divided the rebel army in two. Bragg hearing of the approach of General Sherman to Grant's aid, attempted on November 22d, 1863, to abandon his strong position before Chattanooga and retire for safety beyond the mountains. Grant was not willing to let Bragg off so cheaply, and made a move to detain him, and by commencing his operations one day sooner than he intended, compelled the rebel leader to remain in his rifle pits and accept battle. This was no blind uncertain striking that won the Alma, and Magenta. Grant had determined upon it six days before it was executed, and spent two entire days in watching from the very point of the line for the moment at which to attempt it. Grant was not only in command of his own army, but the enemy's movements were forced upon him. Every movement of the rebel commander may be said to be ordered by Grant. Bragg in the command of the rebel army was merely his mouth-piece. Grant's plan of battle contemplated the breaking of the enemy's center, but it being strongly posted on a mountain ridge almost inaccessible, it rendered success only possible. Two days labor attacking the flanks weakened Bragg's center; this was what Grant worked for, and when the golden moment came, Grant instantly ordered the assault of the center, which resulted in the victory, capturing several thousand prisoners, and sixty pieces of artillery. Burnside about the same time defeated Longstreet at Knoxville (Fort Saunders), while Sherman was advancing to his relief.

The rebels abandoned the siege, Longstreet retreating to Virginia, where he joined Lee directly after the battle of Fredricksburg.

GENERAL MEIGS'S REVIEW OF THE BATTLES.

Add to this report the one sent to the Secretary of War by Quartermaster-General Meigs, and we have an accurate and interesting account of the great battles.

General Meigs wrote as follows :

“ HEAD-QUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, *Nov. 26th, 1863.*

“ EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

“ SIR :—On the twenty-third instant, at half-past eleven, A. M., General Grant ordered a demonstration against Missionary Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, and advanced in line of battle as if on parade.

“ The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle-pits, and from the summits of Missionary Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regular was it all done.

“ The line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at two o'clock, P. M., reached our picket lines, and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and ran into their advanced line of rifle-pits. After them went our skirmishers and into them, along the centre of the line of twenty-five thousand troops which General Thomas had so quickly displayed, until we opened fire. Prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

“ At three, P. M., the important advanced position of Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night.

“ The next day at daylight, General Sherman had five thousand men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga. The rebel steamer Dunbar was repaired at the right moment, and rendered effective aid in this crossing, carrying over six thousand men.

“ By nightfall General Thomas had siezed the extremity of Missionary Ridge nearest the river, and was intrenching himself. General Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and centre. General Hooker scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain, and from the valley of Lookout Creek drove the rebels

around the point. He captured some two thousand prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain-side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence ten miles of hauling over mountain roads, and twice across the Tennessee on pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

"All night the point of Missionary Ridge on the extreme left and the side of Lookout Mountain on the extreme right blazed with the campfires of loyal troops.

"The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of General Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

"At nightfall the sky cleared, and the full moon—'the traitor's doom'—shone upon the beautiful scene, until one, A. M., when twinkling sparks upon the mountain-side showed that picket-skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. A brigade sent from Chattanooga, crossed the Chattanooga Creek and opened communication with Hooker.

"General Grant's head-quarters during the afternoon of the twenty-third and the day of the twenty-fourth, were in Wood's redoubt, except when in the course of the day he rode along the advanced line, visiting the head-quarters of the several commanders, in Chattanooga valley.

"At daylight, on the twenty-fifth, the Stars and Stripes were descried on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

"Hooker moved to descend the mountain, striking Missionary Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep both sides and its summit.

"The rebel troops were seen, as soon as it was light enough, streaming regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Missionary Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad to raise the siege.

"They had evacuated the valley of Chattanooga. Would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

"The twenty-pounders and four-and-a-quarter-inch rifles of Wood's redoubt opened on Missionary Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the ridge, which, with rifled parrots, answered, and the cannonade thus commenced, continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Missionary Ridge, and from Missionary Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt, over the heads of Generals Grant and Thomas and their staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, from whence the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The head-quarters were under fire all day long.

"Cannonading and musketry were heard from General Sherman, and General Howard marched the Eleventh corps to join him.

"General Thomas sent out skirmishers, who drove in the rebel pickets

and chased them into their intrenchments; and at the foot of Missionary Ridge, Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, intrenched on a high knob next to that on which Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made.

"Sherman reached the edge of the crest, and held his ground for (it seemed to me) an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by reserves.

"A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers followed by a deployed line of battle some two miles in length. At the signal of leaden shots from head-quarters on Orchard Knob, the line moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels.

"The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the ledge line of rifle-pits and over the base of the hill in numbers which surprised us. A few turned and fired their pieces; but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face, and went on to the top.

"Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the Ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared most dangerous; but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knows how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants. With cheers answering to cheers, the men swarmed upward. They gathered to the points least difficult of access, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

"A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit and the gun was seen being speedily taken to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured, with cheers.

"A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

"Bragg left the house in which he had held his head-quarters, and rode to the rear, as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him.

"General Grant proceeded to the summit, and then only did we know its height.

"Some of the captured artillery was put into position. Artillerists were sent for to work the guns, and caissons were searched for ammunition.

"The rebel log-breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge and used in forming barricades across.

"A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, and

engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgment was soon effected.

“The other assault to the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled.

“Hooker, coming into favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

“Bragg’s remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after days of manœuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre is broken. Burnside is relieved from danger, in East Tennessee. Kentucky and Tennessee are rescued. Georgia and the Southeast are threatened in the rear, and another victory is added to the chapter of ‘Unconditional Surrender Grant.’

“To-night the estimate of captures is several thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

“Our loss for so great a victory is not severe.

“Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

“To-day I viewed the battle field, which extends for six miles along Missionary Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

“Probably not so well-directed, so well ordered a battle has taken place during the war. But one assault was repulsed; but that assault, by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them repulsing any of the others.

“A few days since General Bragg sent to General Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove any non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga. No reply has been returned; but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

“M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General.*”

Thus was the great victory of Chattanooga won. The star of General Grant’s military fame now rose far above the horizon. He had captured Forts Henry and Donaldson, and opened up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; whipped the great rebel army on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, and Shiloh, killing its commander, Albert Sidney Johnson, the bravest and most skillful officer among the insurgents. Beauregard, after the defeat of the 7th, fell back with the balance of the rebel troops to his works at Corinth. On the 29th of May, General Grant forced him to evacuate that stronghold. At Iuka, he again met and defeated the enemy; Price and Van Dorn, with a large army, made up mostly of Missourian, Arkansian, and Texan adventurers, about 50,000 strong, under command of General Van Dorn, who made a desperate effort on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October, to retake Corinth, and

capture the Union army, as he had before defeated Buckner, Johnston, and Beauregard. He now almost annihilates the new combination under Van Dorn.* Thus far he had baffled and defeated all the plans of the rebel commanders. Pemberton, by holding Vicksburg, blockaded the Mississippi river. This great river had to be opened down to the sea, and in order to do it, Vicksburg had to be taken. All the rebel troops that could be spared were sent to Pemberton to assist in holding the place. But after a few months of incessant toil, hard fighting, and display of generalship the world had never seen, this great stronghold was captured. Port Hudson fell as a consequence, and the great Father of Waters now became open, and Uncle Sam's war-dogs of the flood (the gunboats) everywhere patrolled it, defiantly stopping to show their teeth to angry-whipped guerillas that lurked on its shores; then came food by vessels, and very soon it became the highway for commerce as of old, from St Louis to the Gulf of Mexico.

Then the great battle of Chattanooga, of which General Halleck remarks: "Considering the strength of the rebel position and the difficulty of storming his entrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history. For General Grant's great services he received a vote of thanks by the Congress of the United States, with appropriations for a gold medal; and President Lincoln approved the resolution, December 17th, 1863.

This medal on one side presents a profile of the General, surrounded by a laurel wreath, beneath which is his name, and the dates of his victories. On the obverse is the figure of Fame reclining on the American eagle, shielded; Fame holding in her right hand a trumpet, and in her left a scroll on which is inscribed "VICKSBURG, CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, CHATTANOOGA;" on her head an ornamented helmet. Beneath all are represented sprigs of pine and palm intertwined; while over all are the words, "*Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land.*"

While at Nashville, Tenn., perfecting some arrangement for the division of the Mississippi, Gen. Grant issued the following order assuming command of the armies of the United States:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
"NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, March 17, 1864.

"In pursuance of the following order of the President:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1864.

"Under the authority of the act of Congress to appoint to the grade

* Dr. Peters of Arkansas afterwards shot Van Dorn for seducing his wife, blowing out his brains instantly.

of Lieutenant-General in the army, of March 1st, Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, United State Army, is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States. " ' ABRAHAM LINCOLN.' "

" I assume command of the Armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the Army where the headquarters are at the date of their address.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*"

On the 23 of March, 1864, General Grant again arrived at Washington, accompanied by his wife and son. Brig. Gen. Rawlings, Col. Duff, Maj. Rawley, and Capt. Bedeau, of the General's staff, were with him. In a few days he had established his headquarters in the Army of the Potomac, at Culpepper Court House.

On the 24th of March, 1864, a re-organization of the Army of the Potomac was effected. The number of army corps were reduced to three; the Second, under command of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock; the Fifth, under command of Major-General G. W. Warren; and the Sixth, under command of General Sedgwick. On the fourth of April, 1864, Major-General Sheridan was placed in command of the cavalry corps. Division officers were also re-assigned.

The plan suggested by General Scott, and adopted by McClellan, and submitted by him to President Lincoln in his memorandum of August 4th, 1861, just before his appointment as General in Chief, was the crushing of the seceding states by a system known as the anaconda strategy. This plan had proved a grievous failure, besides the Young Napoleon was without the requisite ability to discover the key-point of the enemy's position. Like the Athenian General Nicias, before Syracuse, he was feeble and vacillating, and looked for civilians to sympathize with his imbecility. He had long endeavored to cover his own inefficiency by creating needless difficulties in his superior's way; and after a weak and sickly existence of four hundred and seventy days, his frail and feeble military life, so expensive to the nation, was brought to a close. Disaffected towards his superiors, and dissatisfied with himself, he joined the Copperhead faction, and entered the political arena and became the leader of all the sympathizers with the rebel cause in the free states, and engaged in organizing them politically to make a cowardly charge against the Administration, hoping to prove successful, and thereby retrieve his reputation lost in the field. The failure of his successors, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker, to become more successful, cast a shadow over the policy of his removal, and caused a doubt in

the soldiers' minds whether it had been dictated by wisdom; from a murmur they were passing into discontent. In fact, if it had not been for General Meade's great victory at Gettysburg, which convinced the Potomac army that others could lead them to victory, serious consequences might have resulted from the change, although three years' of bitter warfare had accomplished little for the Union cause in Virginia; yet Grant, with his troops had driven the rebel forces back from the Ohio, the Tennessee, and opened up the great Mississippi. The rebels themselves were compelled to acknowledge the western troops, equal to their own, and now Pickett's, Wilson's, and Pettigrew's rebel divisions, who made the charge on Meade's centre (McPherson's heights), on Friday, July 3d, 1863, were satisfied that no braver men ever lived than those comprising the gallant but badly managed army of the Potomac. Pickett's division lost every brigadier officer, and out of twenty-four regimental officers, only two remained unhurt; the other two divisions suffered nearly as much. This great victory convinced the army of the Potomac that Lee could be conquered. Inspired by new hope, McClellan and defeat passed from their minds together, and watching they patiently waited for the coming man. While this victory gave confidence to the army and friends of the government, the news of Lee's defeat and the fall of Vicksburg reached the rebel capital on the same day; and like the previous fall of Fort Donaldson and New Orleans, cast a dark shadow over the rebel cause, while McClellan was passing into oblivion. The sword that Grant wielded over Vicksburg had gained him the position of the first soldier of the Union. He had not only triumphed over great natural difficulties and elaborate defences, but his strategic march on the enemy's rear, and his after patient watching, placed in the military horizon another brilliant star; and then the surprise and ford of the river near Bragg's centre by Smith, and the manœuvring by which the confederate lines were forced by Grant, a month later, at the battle of Chattanooga, are, as tactical achievements, far fitter to be classed with the best feats of Napoleon and Wellington, than any advantage won by any European General since the days of those giants in war.

It was no blind stroke such as won the Alma and Magenta, but simply a judicious use of the means at command, with ardor strong enough for a soldier, and coolness sufficient for a general; he watches with an eagle-eye the progress of the battle, and like Miltiades, on the plain of Marathon, or the great Macedonian at Arbela, is prepared to strike the decisive blow at the right time. Although Grant heretofore had been everywhere successful in the Southwest, yet he had never measured arms with Lee, who was acknowledged the best general in the confederate service, and his troops were the flower of the rebel army. McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Hooker, had never been able to conquer him,

and the country was held in breathless suspense dreading that their hopes and expectation in Grant's success might never be realized. One of the grandest campaigns on record, surpassing any thing recorded in Persian, Macedonian, or Roman history, and all under the command of the Lieutenant-General was now about to commence; Sherman to pursue Johnston in Georgia, Gen. Banks on Red River, and General Steele in Arkansas, with Butler on the right bank of the James, threatening the rebel Capital.

The combinations were of a magnitude hitherto unknown in war. They extended over a vast territory from the Chesapeake Bay, on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Mexico, thence northward through the great Indian Territory to the upper country of Missouri, and striking eastward included Tennessee and all the states in Rebellion. Having forwarded his orders to his Lieutenants in the different portions of the vast field over which he was master, the Lieutenant-General, accompanied by several of his staff officers, made a tour of survey of all the Union forces in Virginia.

By orders of Gen. Grant, active measures were taken to get into the field all recruits, new organizations and troops that could be spared. Reinforcements were constantly pouring into the army of the Potomac. The notes of military preparation all over the country indicated the near approach of a vigorous campaign. Now the Lieutenant-General is on a tour of inspection, then he is closeted with the authorities at Washington, until the close of April, 1864, when all the preliminaries seemed to have been settled. Civilians and sutlers are ordered out of the lines, and no more passes are granted to applicants for admission. Meantime Lee was not idle. He busied himself in the erection of additional fortifications along the south bank of the Rapidan, in anticipation of the coming contest. But Grant was not disposed to wait on the development of Lee's plans.

He had well-digested plans of his own, which he prepared to put in execution, and until the early part of May, 1864, he labored incessantly, concentrating his valiant troops preliminary to the grand onward movement.

THE GRAND ADVANCE.

On the 3d of May, 1864, General Grant advanced from Culpepper Court House to the Rapidan, part of his army crossing at Ely's Ford, and part at Germania Ford. Lee was now in a position selected by himself, and on the night of the 4th was engaged in preparing for battle. The battle ground occupied by him was a broken table land, irregular in its conformation, and densely covered with dwarf timber and undergrowth. The rebels had taken their position near its edge, leaving an open country at the back of Grant's army. It was well known to Lee that Grant was strong in artillery, and he had selected this position on

account of the knolly character of the ground, in conjunction with this timber, to prevent him from using it.

After some delay with the corps, the standard of the army of the Potomac, was struck in the earth near the old Wilderness Tavern, and on Thursday the generals began to gather around it. The brave and calculating Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, was there with his gray beard, Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, and many other generals, examining maps and consulting about the coming fight. At last Warren galloped off at the head of his column, a little to the left of the Wilderness Tavern, and in a short time his army was in line of battle, passing in the direction of Orange Court House, showing Griffin's division in line of battle far to the front. The contest soon grew from picket-firing to skirmishing, and from skirmishing to battle, and by twelve o'clock, meridian, the action had fairly commenced. From Warren's lines the battle spread to Sedgwick's early in the afternoon; this heroic officer fought the ground over, pressing the rebels back, inch by inch, until they long before night became sick of the sport, and the action dwindled into a skirmish. On the left, Hancock gave Longstreet a lesson in the art of war: here the conflict was terrific. As the evening came on the contest along the entire lines ceased, only an occasional shot being fired to show that the enemy was yet in his well chosen position. Grant was on the field during the day, and expressed himself well satisfied with the progress that had been made. In the evening he perfected his plans for renewing the battle the next morning.

Early Friday morning the contest was renewed along the entire line, but fiercest before Hancock's division. Lee had determined to force his lines, and sent Longstreet, backed with heavy reinforcements, to accomplish the object. Twice Hancock was driven back to his breastworks, and once the rebels had so far succeeded as to plant their colors on his field works, but the stay was short. The conflict was now terrific. Such fighting as Hancock did that day, for bravery, could never have been surpassed. Back and forth—first charged and then charging—until hundreds of the dead bodies of Union and rebel soldiers lay side by side in their last sleep.

At last, Burnside with the ninth corps, came to his relief, when he was allowed a breathing spell. Later in the day, Sedgwick's hour of trial came. In the forenoon they made a desperate effort to turn Grant's left, and now, in the afternoon, they revived the effort on the extreme right. A. P. Hill was commanding the enemy, and two of the Union brigades, on the extreme right, commanded by Seymour and Staler, were swallowed up by the impetuous charge of the yelling rebels. They almost caused a route in this part of the army, but Sedgwick, bold and ever brave, took advantage of the reflux, which always follows the first impetus of a charge, and formed the corps and drove the enemy beyond his breastworks and plucked safety, if not victory, out of danger.

The teamsters and straggling soldiers who had been watching this fearful conflict from a safe distance, just as night set in commenced a stampede. This wild scene lasted about one hour and a half, when it was checked by the iron hand of military law. The rebels still impetuous made a night attack on Warren's line; this was a desperate resort of Lee. How differently he acted from Alexander the Great, when his veteran general, Parmenio, came and proposed a night attack on the Persians. "I scorn to filch a victory; Alexander must conquer openly and fairly," was the reply of the great Macedonian.

Notwithstanding the 5th corps was thrown into confusion and driven back by the night assault, the rebel skirmishers came close up to Meade and Grant's headquarters. While this was going on every officer and private could see only defeat. But the great chieftain was commencing a flank movement. There was no Boeotian brigade as at Syracuse, to defeat and repel the night attack made by Demosthenes; although Grant did not succeed like Gylippus, the Spartan general, in defeating and capturing the enemy, yet his flanking movement almost turned a defeat into a victory. His right had been turned and Germania Ford was in the hands of the enemy, and his loss in the battle could not have been less than 15,000; yet by daylight nearly all the trains had passed to the left of the right center, but no one could even guess the purport of the movement.

On Saturday Grant had possession of the road to within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania Court House, and a little after midnight the same day, his headquarters were at Todd's Tavern. Some skirmishing had gone on during this movement and another desperate conflict came off on Sabbath evening, General Wright's division taking the lead. Mill's brigade and the Jersey troops were once more in the thickest of the fight. Yet Spottsylvania Court House still remained that night in the hands of the rebels. On Monday General Sedgwick was inspecting the pickets in front, attended by two of his staff, when a ball from a rebel sharp-shooter struck him below the eye passing upwardly through the brain, killing him instantly.

On the same day a train of ambulances containing some thirteen thousand wounded, were attacked and turned back at Ely's Ford. They finally proceeded to Fredericksburg where every house was converted into a hospital. Hancock changed his position during Monday night, so as to be in line of battle one mile and a half in advance, driving the enemy before him. At ten o'clock Cutter's division of the Fifth corps advanced and formed in line of battle to the right and rear of Hancock's left. This division was within musket range of a piece of woods filled with rebels and maintained their position nearly the entire day, subject to terrible artillery and musketry fire of the enemy, which they returned with great

effect. A portion of Griffin's division were sent to drive the rebels out of the woods held by them on the right of the Fifth corps. They entered the woods by brigades which were relieved alternately, and for hours the deadly and determined fight continued. Batteries D and H of the First New York Artillery did fine execution from their position on the left of these woods. Cooper's First Pennsylvania Battery was held in reserve on the brow of a hill ready to cover any reverse our men who were fighting so desperately in the woods in front might sustain. At twelve o'clock General Rice, who was gallantly leading the Fourth division of the Fifth corps into action, was struck in the knee with a rebel musket ball was carried to the rear and died that afternoon. His division was constantly engaged during the day and for three hours without intermission, was subject to a murderous and galling fire from different directions of the enemy. From ten o'clock in the morning until night set in, the battle raged with fury. Division after division went into the woods and pressed steadily forward. No column returned except to take a rest at the edge of the woods while being relieved by others. The roar of artillery, the sharp rolling of musketry, and bursting of shells, was absolutely fearful. Two divisions of Hancock's corps changed positions early in the afternoon, and after a little rest went into the woods with great spirit engaging the enemy. Wright's corps during the morning was engaged in shelling the woods to the right which were filled with rebels. Early in the afternoon the rebels retired to a safer position. About dark the general headquarters was removed a mile nearer the front, affording General Grant and Meade a fine view of the operations of the enemy. About this time a line of rebel intrenchments was assaulted and carried, our men actually crawling over them on their hands and knees and precipitating themselves on the other side. Upton's brigade of the Sixth corps was attacked by a large body of confederates, some of whom got in their rear, but before this engagement was over two thousand of the rebels and several pieces of artillery were captured. During this days engagement Lee moved a large body of troops in front of Grant's center, for the purpose of breaking his lines and as a ruse sent two brigades of infantry to make a demonstration on the right. Grant was the last to be deceived and commenced to make his center doubly strong. When Lee began to assault the center he soon discovered that his feint on Grant's right did not have the desired effect. His new adversary had concentrated a superior force in the right place and at the right time. The only result of this movement of Lee, was to mass troops on both sides and when he made the assault, to his great surprise, he found Grant ready.

The fighting of this day was of an extraordinary character; many thousands of men were killed and a large number of officers. The old veter-

ans of the Potomac army said it surpassed all engagements they had yet seen on the Peninsula. On Wednesday morning, May 11th, the battle was renewed at Spottsylvania, Grant's lines being somewhat advanced. At eleven o'clock A. M. Lee sent a flag asking a forty-eight hour truce that he might have time to bury his dead. Grant's reply was: "I have no time to bury my own dead but propose an immediate advance." With this reply he pushed forward, his advanced lines shelling the woods, but no response was met from where the enemy's center had been a few hours before. The rebel prisoners captured on Tuesday and Wednesday, numbered four thousand, and the dead and wounded covered almost every foot of the ground, when the Union troops surged forward and the rebels gave way. The slaughter on both sides was appalling but the rebels suffered the most. General Grant sent the following telegraph to Secretary Stanton:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, May 11, 1864, 8 A. M.

"We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result, to this time, is much in our favor.

"Our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater.

"We have taken over five thousand prisoners by battle, while he has taken from us but few, except stragglers.

"*I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.*"

U. S. GRANT.

"*Lieut.-General, Commanding the Armies of the United States.*"

General Grant must have felt certain that victory was within his grasp when he sent the above dispatch. He had now reached the key of the rebel position, for the same evening he ordered General Hancock to move during the night close up to the intrenchments, held by the rebel general Ewell's corps. Slowly and surely Hancock's men crept forward, and at dawn they were close upon the sleeping and unsuspecting enemy. At the proper moment the order to charge was given, and with a loud yell Hancock's men leaped over the rebel intrenchments and with the butts of their muskets (the quarters were too close to fire) commenced to slay the enemy right and left. They were surrounded, cornered, and dumbfounded, and when they were commanded to surrender they dropped their arms and became prisoners of war. Even the artillery had not time to limber up, get away, or fire one single volley. The general E. Johnston, whose headquarters was somewhat to the rear, had no time to escape. The result of this great movement was the capture of the commanding general with nearly his entire division as prisoners of war, and nearly twenty pieces of artillery. Hancock's entire corps had ad-

vanced during the morning, the rebels contesting every point with great determination, yet the gallant corps continued to advance, and before noon the entire line was engaged in a fierce and bloody strife. After seven days severe fighting, amid drenching rain, volleys of musketry, and roar of artillery, wearied but not disheartened, the gallant heroes pressed on driving the remaining part of the enemy back nearly four miles. Lee was thus forced to abandon his strong position on the Rapidan and fall back. He endeavored to stop the advance of the Union army, but he had now been forced to abandon his last entrenched position with a loss of eighteen guns, twenty colors, and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers. Thus, the enemy sullenly and reluctantly was driven from the Rapidan. During the eight days and nights that the engagement lasted, many thousands went to their long home. The victory, though dearly bought, was gained, and Lee through this terrible conflict was made to realize the coming fate of the Southern Confederacy. During this eventful time General Sherman was making his famous flank movement which compelled Johnston to evacuate Dalton, Georgia, and General Butler was defeating the rebels on the south side of the James. Sheridan with his cavalry was destroying the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy river, fighting a battle at Yellow Tavern with the rebel general Stewart, and charging down the Brock Road actually capturing the first line of the enemy's works on that side of Richmond.

On the 13th of May, Burnside with the ninth corps lay across the pike leading from Spottsylvania Court House to Fredericksburg, about two miles from the former place; here he had a severe engagement with A. P. Hill. Although Burnside moved early to the attack, he found the rebels over a mile in front of their breastworks waiting his coming; the fight commenced and the rebels were soon pushed back into their first line of fortifications, and then forced to take refuge in their main line of entrenchments. Burnside renewed the attack in the afternoon, but a flanking brigade of rebels captured a portion of the Fifty-First Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Ninth New York, and the Seventeenth Michigan regiments. Burnside gained a better position than he had at the commencement of the fight, but with a loss of near 3,000 men. The roads were very bad, and it was difficult to move, and little was done until Lee weary and disheartened showed signs of attempting a retreat. On the 18th Grant renewed the attack; the assault was commenced early, but the rebels were not again to be found napping; by this move Grant soon discovered the enemy strongly posted behind breastworks. On the 19th Ewell's corps made an attempt to turn Grant's right, but was severely punished by Birney and Tyler's divisions. Grant had now received about 25,000 splendid fresh troops forwarded to him to make up

his losses during the terrific battles on the Rapidan. On the 20th of May he by the flanking process compelled Lee to abandon his strong works at Spottsylvania Court House, the rebels retreating towards Richmond; Grant's army in pursuit. Falling behind the North Anna river, Lee took up another strong position by marching the fifth and sixth corps by way of Harris's Store to Jerrico Ford; the sixth corps crossing, Lee was again flanked, and compelled to abandon his strong position on the North Anna, and fell back to the South Anna river. Here Lee's position was discovered to be one of great strength, and Grant deeming it only a waste of life to make an assault, recrossed the North Anna river, moving his army in the direction of Hanover Junction. Thus outgeneraling and flanking Lee's position on the South Anna, he forced him again to abandon his elaborately constructed fortifications. By these master strategic movements, it became evident to all the corps and division commanders in Grant's army that he had outmanœvered Lee, and drove him from all his positions, using him merely as his mouthpiece, as he had previously used Bragg at Chattanooga. It could be seen by all that it was Grant and not Lee that was commanding the rebel army. General Sheridan with his cavalry had taken possession of the Hanover Ferry and all points designated for bringing the army over the Pamunkey river, and by the 29th Grant's entire force was across and encamped in a fertile country only fifteen miles from Richmond. By this great move he turned all Lee's works on the Little river and the South Anna, avoiding the hazard of crossing these strongly defended streams; by this strategy he became master of the situation with regard to his new base of supplies, and he was now left to choose his own rout to the rebel capital, and all this had been accomplished in twenty-four days from the day he struck tents at Culpepper Court House, without leaving, as previous commanders did, one fourth of his army behind for the defence of the capital,—he was now master of the peninsula without having uncovered Washington for a single hour.

It was the same strategy that made the march from Bruinsburg to Vicksburg one unbroken series of victories. In the march Grant cut himself loose from his base, but he always fixed a point to open a new one. Raymond was his first, Warrenton just below Vicksburg his second, and the Yazoo river, just above the city was his final and last, until Vicksburg fell; this last, the Yazoo was hit upon by his far seeing vision at the commencement. Raymond and Warrenton were only calculated as auxiliaries to secure it. Just so he moved in his present campaign against Richmond. In his new base he could open communication with General Butler, and with the two armies, when occasion required; and he could now supply his troops from the Pamunkey or the James at his option.

Such mighty achievements can only be done by a master in the art of war, and as he made the month of May 1863, ever memorable by his strategy in his campaign of the Southwest; so his illustrious achievements in May 1864 on the Peninsula will be cherished and remembered as long as returning spring continues to deck the banks of the Rapidan, the Anna, the Pamunkey, and James with its fragrant flowers. The month of June opened with another fight with the rebels at Cold Harbor, on Friday about seven P.M. June 3d, the rebels made an attack on Smith's brigade of Gibson's division. Fighting around Cold Harbor continued for about three days. At last Grant commenced gradually drawing the lines around them, they fought desperately as usual; our entire loss killed wounded and missing during the three days engagements was 7,500 men. Grant was extending his lines to the Chickahominy, and the White House was now the base of supplies for his army. On the 12th of June he commenced his great flank movement from Lee's front at Cold Harbor and Gaine's Mills. Such a movement is the most dangerous in the art of war. McClellan in changing his base in 1862, was harrassed at every step, his army had occupied both sides of the Chickahominy, by doing this he made a weak and dangerous extension of his lines, the part on the north side of that river was driven on the 26th of June across to the south side of the stream. McClellan now commenced his retreat to Harrison's Landing, his army fighting by day and retreating by night, so when the army on the seventh day reached Harrison's Landing, fifteen thousand men who had been with him on the Chickahominy, were no longer in the ranks; the greater part were lying mangled and bleeding on the line of retreat, or sleeping their last sleep. But how different the ability displayed by Grant, who withdrew his entire army to the banks of the James, coming out at Wilcox's Warf, and crossing at Pawhatan Point; leaving Cold Harbor Sunday night, the troops were in position for crossing the James river in thirty hours, and in six hours more the entire army with scarcely the loss of a man was landed on the south side of the James river. On Wednesday General Smith commenced an attack on Petersburg; several efforts were made to carry the place by assault, but Grant was convinced that the Cockade City could only be captured by a protracted siege. General Wilson with six thousand picked troops was sent to destroy the Weldon and South Side railroads; the former was struck at Reams Station, and the later at Ford's Station, and some sixty miles of track, together with bridges, cars, and locomotives were destroyed. General Wright with the 6th corps cooperated with Wilson by moving on the Weldon road below Petersburg, and destroying about five miles of track. Lee becoming worried and disheartened, thought to divert Grant from his well settled purpose, sent Breckenridge on a raid against Washington; but Grant could not be induced to withdraw his

army from the James. Breckenridge went and made the feint, and was defeated, leaving 500 of his men killed and wounded under the guns of Fort Stephen.

The explosion of Burnside's mine under one of the largest rebel forts at Petersburg, blew up a South Carolina regiment, and wrecked the interior of the work. General Burnside in the assaulting of the works after the explosion, lost over two thousand men, killed, wounded, and missing. The rebel loss was about 1,200; this was all the important action that occurred before Petersburg during the balance of the summer of 1864. But the mighty chieftain was not idle, he had so distributed his army that his lieutenants were hammering away at the sea-ports of the rebellion at every point of the compass, having forced Lee from the Rapidan, and compelled him to coop himself up behind his Richmond defences. Sherman was also showing himself to be master of the rebel armies of the Southwest by the capture of Atlanta, September 2d.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK, VA., OCTOBER 19, 1864.

THIS able commander was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, to take command of the forces, in the latter part of September, and prevent the advance of the rebels into Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The Richmond authorities, fearing that Grant had sent him for the purpose of advancing on Richmond from that direction, sent a command to the rebel Gen. Early to drive Sheridan and his army out of the Valley.

The Union general had been at Washington, in consultation with the Secretary of War; and, with other commanders, stopped on his way back to his camp at Winchester. Early took advantage of the fog and absence of Sheridan, to make a desperate attack on the Union army. On the 19th of October, just before daylight the pickets were driven in, and the rebels, in hot pursuit, entered the Union camp at the same time. Such a large body of rebel infantry soon threw the left wing of Sheridan's army into confusion. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and a portion of the regular battery, fell into the hands of the rebels. The confusion almost reached a panic. Cook's corps was scarcely allowed time to form, but finally succeeded, and was soon joined by part of Thornburn's division. During all this time the rebels were pouring an incessant fire from both infantry and artillery. All this was done before daylight, and following up their success, they made a charge on the 19th corps, Emery's command, taking one or two guns of the First Maine battery and some of Chase's. The rebels had got the range and were using their artillery with great effect.

The gray dawn of an October morning was the first to reveal the desperate situation of the left wing of the Union army. When the rebels discov-

ered their advantage, they began to bring their artillery across Cedar Creek, and press hard up. The entire Union army was concentrating and slowly falling back. Gen. Sheridan, as we before stated, was at Winchester hearing the booming of cannon, while it was yet dark, in the direction of his army. He started at half-past seven o'clock, A. M., and in two hours arrived at the scene of action. On his way he met a great number of teams, stragglers, and wounded men, going to the rear. Such a sight would have discouraged most men, but nothing daunted he pushed on only to witness a worse condition of affairs than he had expected. The army was in confusion. It had no confidence in itself. But his presence inspired all with new hope. The change was like magic. He immediately reorganized his forces that he had just met on retreat, putting the cavalry on the right, the Nineteenth Corps next to it, the Eighth Corps in the centre, and the Sixth Corps with Powell's division on the left. Thus organized, a furious attack was made on the rebel army about one o'clock, P. M. For two hours the fight was desperate, but at three o'clock the rebels gave way. Sheridan was everywhere to be seen urging his men to press on after the retreating foe, which had become a rout. The rebels being chased through the streets of Middletown, and on to Mount Jackson, over 2,000 broke and ran down the mountain, throwing away arms, knapsacks and blankets, to aid in securing safety. The rebel loss was about 3,000 killed, 7,000 prisoners, many of them wounded, 55 cannon, a great number of small arms, ten battle flags, and over 300 wagons and ambulances. The Union officers suffered severely, in one of General Grover's brigades, every field officer being killed or disabled; in another only three were left. The Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was 4086. For this great victory, President Lincoln sent Gen. Sheridan the following letter:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1864.

“MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN—With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation, and my own personal admiration and gratitude for the month's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the splendid work of October 19.

Your obedient servant,

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

General Grant, never having any faith in the anaconda strategy, always believed that the rebellion was more like an empty egg-shell, and could be penetrated almost as easy, agreed and arranged with General Sherman to make his great expedition through the heart of the confederacy, which has crowned that great soldier's name with immortality.

Grant had now got Lee in a position that he could spare no troops

from Virginia. It was even doubtful, whether he could long protect the rebel capital,—Sherman at Savannah, Hood's army captured, and Gen. Price driven out of Missouri, Early used up by Sheridan in the Shenandoah, Breckinridge checkmated in East Tennessee, Canby operating effectually in Louisiana, and preparing to capture Mobile, and Grant at Richmond holding Lee in a vice from which there was no escape,—these were the darkest days the rebellion had yet seen. It was well understood the flower of its youth and the days of its manhood were passed. Its greatest efforts, all its heroic achievements were forever gone, unanimated and dying, its huge form lay stretched from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, unable to give one more cheer, or do another defiant deed.

The year 1865 opened with cheering prospects for the Union cause. Sherman, with his invincible army, had left Georgia on his northward march. The principal nests of treason, Columbia and Charleston, were captured, and all the rebel strongholds embraced in the mighty combinations on the seaboard and interior of Georgia, South Carolina, including Fort Fisher and Wilmington, in North Carolina, (the latter had long been the rebel inlet to British pirates, British arms, British ammunition, British goods, and British treachery,) all these had been captured and were now being held by the grand divisions of the Union army. The Great Campaign commenced in March. Canby aided by the fleet, was battering away at Mobile; Gen. Wilson, with ten thousand picked cavalry, started from Eastport on an expedition through Alabama; Sherman and Schofield, with their victorious hosts, approaching the Virginia State line. Johnston, whom the rebel press had boasted, was sent to annihilate the insolent foe, failed to impede or check their victorious march there.

The rebel chief at Richmond saw all this, but he was appalled, and helpless and could only watch and wait. The rebel affairs every day became more critical. The rebel commander yet had an army of 50,000 tried men filling, and being protected by, the strong and numerous fortifications surrounding the doomed capital. Strategy was now beyond Lee's reach, and his last hope was that Grant would attempt an assault upon these works. But as he had never before done what Lee desired or expected, he had little ground to expect it now.

Grant had time to watch, but Lee could not afford to wait; his only hope was in prompt and immediate action. Thus at half-past four, A. M., March 25th, 1865, Lee sent Gordon, at the head of three rebel divisions, to attack Fort Steadman, on the right of Grant's line. He soon overpowered the garrison and seized the fort, but the success was but temporary, for at the dawn of day Gen. Hartranft charged and re-captured it, killing and wounding over 3,000 rebels, and taking 2,700 prisoners. The reason of the great slaughter and our trifling loss, was our guns at the different forts were trained on the ground over which the rebels had to

pass to re-gain their own line; when they all opened fire, the slaughter was terrific. The capture of Gordon's men gave Grant a full key to the mystery, and he ordered an immediate advance upon the extreme left of Hatcher's run, which point Lee had weakened by the withdrawal of Gordon's forces. Several strong positions were taken by the advance, and Grant's lines were extended to near the South Side railroad. The Union loss was 690; the rebel loss, killed, wounded and captured were about 1600. The Second Corps also pushed forward and captured Fort Fisher and the entrenched picket line on the 29th. The Second Corps left their entrenchments near Hatcher's Run, and advanced out along the Vaughn Road. The Fifth Corps, which had been stationed in the rear of the Second, at three and a half o'clock, A. M., started, going over by-roads across the country, so as to reach the Vaughn Road at a point beyond where the Second Corps was to march. Up to this time, Gen. Ayer's division taking the lead, one brigade under Gen. Gwin was posted at Scott's House to cover the Vaughn Road, while the remainder of the division was held in reserve. Griffin's division was then placed in advance. The column now left the Vaughn Road, at a point distant about four miles from Dinwiddie Court House, and advanced up the Quaker Road in the direction of Boydton Plank Road, some three miles distant. A short distance from here the troops found a line of abandoned rebel breastworks, from which their pickets had just retired. Skirmishers were now thrown forward, and sharp firing commenced; the skirmishers crossing an open plateau, the further side of which Bushrod Johnson's rebel divisions were posted. The first brigade of Griffin's division was now ordered forward to support the skirmishers, and when within rifle-shot of the woods, a tremendous volley of musketry greeted their advance, causing them to waver and fall back. The second brigade now came up to the support of the first, which caused the latter to rally and stand firm. In the meantime, battery B, of the First United States, was got into position and commenced firing with effect. While the fight was in progress, Gen. Warren was engaged in forming his line of battle on the right and left of the Quaker Road. The enemy seeing that a large force was being moved against them, retired to a point further back. Sheridan was on the extreme left at Dinwiddie Court House; Meade's headquarters were on the Vaughn Road, three miles beyond Hatcher's Run, and Gen. Grant's about a mile further out.

March 31st, in the morning, the rebels commenced an attack on Grant's left, near Dabney's House, and pressed it back towards Boydton Plank Road; here their advance was checked, and the Union troops recovering the lost ground, and driving the enemy, took possession of the White Oak Road, capturing four battle flags.

April 1st, Gen. Sheridan fought the battle of Five Forks, doubling up

the right wing of the rebel army on the centre, and cutting a portion of it off. His triumph over Early, in the Shenandoah, was great; and his victory secured over Longstreet this day, was both great and glorious; with Carter, Devons, and Davis of the cavalry corps, and Griffin, Ayers, Crawford and Bartlett of the Fifth Corps, he succeeded in dividing the rebel army under Lee, and capturing 5700 prisoners, and three batteries of rebel artillery. Longstreet, after his inglorious defeat, fled first north, then westward, hoping to effect a junction with Johnston in North Carolina. Lee's line extended from Burgess' Mill to the Appomattox. Grant believed it weak everywhere thus extended, but if massed at any one point might yet be formidable. Cannonading was kept up during all Saturday night, and he had determined to assault the line that had remained defiant so long. It was known that Longstreet was not even making an effort to return to Petersburg. Grant's ever powerful strategic mind conceived the plan of making an assault with the Ninth Corps immediately in front of Petersburg, in order to induce Lee to mass his force at that important point for defence. He had already placed the Sixth, Twenty-fourth, and Second Corps, secretly in front of Lee's right. Some thought that he intended a raid on to Burksville, others to the South Side road, but no person except Meade and the corps commanders ever dreamed that he had matured all his plans to cut in two and annihilate the rebel army, and capture Petersburg and Richmond. Yet it was all true, and a few hours only were needed to bring it to pass. The star of American glory was about to be unveiled; a mightier achievement was than history had yet recorded about to take place. The hearts of millions of the human race, unconscious of the coming hour, were to beat with gladness; the strife would soon be over; our last great victory soon be won.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2D.

Holy day, commemorative of the Resurrection—momentous time! It was on the 13th of Nisan (April 2d,) eighteen hundred and thirty-two years ago, the Saviour, sorrowful and sad, exposed and struggled against the treason of one of his followers. The mighty Ruler of events has, in his own wisdom, coupled the treachery of Judas with our slave-holders' treason, there to moulder and blacken on the desert of Time, a monument reared to commemorate the foulest crimes in human history. As he has left them, we leave them, so mankind in future ages can see and remember them together.

Sunday, April 2d, at four o'clock, A. M., the time for action had now come. General Parke, in front of Petersburg, was pressing close up to the town. His divisions were, Wilcox on the right resting on the Appomattox; Hartranft in the centre; Potter, with the second division, was

on the left, joining Wheaton of the Sixth Corps. The plan was for Wilcox to make a feint upon the rebel front on the Appomattox. It was promptly and vigorously made, the men creeping up to within a few feet of the rebel fort. At the word of command, the gallant First division sprang to its feet, and, with a yell, rushed on the work. At a quarter past four o'clock they were in the fort, having captured the garrison of fifty men and four guns. This was the feint of Wilcox. Hartranft and Potter advanced about the same time, and in the same manner, stealing up under cover of darkness, they, without firing a gun, sprang forward, capturing four forts, twenty-seven guns, and hundreds of prisoners: Thus at daylight Parke, without loss, had gained possession of the rebel line in his front. The Sixth Corps had simultaneously begun their work. Wheaton on the right, Seymour in the centre, and Getty on the left, joining at Fort Sampson the new line of the Twenty-fourth Corps, with Foster's Division on the right. Wright's Corps had to sustain a volley in their advance, but they carried the rebel line, and not five minutes elapsed from the time Wright gave the signal to storm, before Gens. Seymour, Wheaton, and Getty were over the line and in possession of all the rebel guns. All the regiments did their duty. In the first charge Wheaton took twelve pieces of artillery, and nearly the entire Mississippi Brigade of Heth's Division; thus, by five o'clock, the rebels were driven from all their outer works on the south and west of Petersburg. At seven o'clock, the Second and Twenty-fourth Corps began the work assigned them. Turner and Foster, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, made the assault and carried the rifle lines with little loss, while the Second Corps advanced immediately on the opposite side of Hatcher's Run. The advance of these corps was a gradual ascent all the way. Colonel Olmstead and Colonel McIvor, of the first and second brigades, rushed into the two forts before them, capturing five guns and a large number of prisoners, with the loss of only ten men. The Nineteenth Massachusetts and the Seventh Michigan, the far East and far West, join hands this Sunday morning in the "last ditch" of the rebellion. Other forts were taken by New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey troops. Thus by eight o'clock the entire rebel line, from the Appomattox to Burgess' Mill, had everywhere been broken, and the Sixth Corps had swung round and was facing Petersburg from the west. The Twenty-fourth Corps was marching from Hatcher's Run east inside the rebel line, and the Second Corps in the same direction on the Boydton Road. Every soldier looked as if he understood the mighty events taking place. The smile of triumph was on every lip, the sparkle of joy in every eye.

General Grant having left his headquarters at Dabney Mills to overlook the work yet to be done, came riding along the lines on a trot, cheer upon cheer everywhere saluted him, and nothing ever equaled the

enthusiasm. The military genius of Napoleon, in his Italian campaigns, was now growing dim. Few things in the annals of war can compete with the manifestations of military genius that were this day taking place.

The three outer lines of fortifications, which consisted of isolated forts, had all been carried; but the fourth, and last, was one of great strength, and looked frowningly down from the slight range of hills upon which it was located. At nine o'clock, Wheaton still on the right, Seymour having swung to the left, tearing up the South Side railroad, Getty in the centre; each hour was eclipsing the other in scenes of indescribable grandeur. The corps were all forming in short range of the rebel works as leisurely as if on dress parade. The Sixth Corps advanced at double-quick, never stopping to fire, with a wild yell of delight, over they went, turning the heavy guns and sending the iron hail after the flying foe. Victory was now traveling with the Second Corps, for Miles, Mott, Smyth and Humphrey were there. The Sixth Corps was also at work. A large number of houses were now in flames, the columns of smoke rising from them in heavy clouds, shrouding the scenes for the moment, but soon lifted by the wind, with it floated off to the northeast.

Grant had now laid out a programme. Meade, Wright, and Gibbons' commands were appointed to execute it. The forts selected, at the sound of the bugle, were soon taken, the rebels making but a feeble resistance. The star spangled banner could now be seen floating above nearly all the heretofore strong rebel works. The Union army began to be assured of the magnitude of its triumphs; deeds of daring, and heroism, were everywhere being displayed; to mention the names of some would be doing injustice to all—it was an army of heroes.

The Second and Fifth Corps were sent to a point to intercept the anticipated retreat of Lee; this somewhat weakened our force and the rebels made a more vigorous stand against the Ninth Corps. Lee was there superintending, and for a time advantage seemed on the rebel side. Our line stood firm, fighting like heroes, and finally, after superhuman effort, the rebels were driven back. We lost one fort. Reinforcements of 5000 men had been ordered from City Point to supply, as far as possible, the deficiency created by the withdrawal of the Second and Fifth Corps, which had been sent to a point to cut off Lee's retreat. At 11 o'clock Meade, Wright, and Gibbon were still at work. The Sixth Corps was now shifting to the right in plain view and easy range of Lee's interior line. At this hour all was still, not a gun or a shout was heard, not a horse neighed, not a drum or bugle sounded; the field was still as death.

Suddenly a gun on one of the rebel forts to the left belched forth a dull report, then another and another; the rebel chief struggling like a child in the hand of a giant. At twelve o'clock it was discovered that Lee was retreating across the Appomattox on three separate pontoons.

Just above the city huge fires were already raging in the town; the rebels had applied the torch to accelerate their own ruin. At two o'clock, the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Corps, at the sound of the bugle, commenced to assault some of the remaining forts still making a show of resistance in that part of the field. They were soon carried, and the starry flag hoisted over them; at the same time the rebel fort that had been taken from us was again recaptured. Gen. Collins, from City Point, headed the charge; the rebels poured in a terrible fire, but after a severe struggle the fort was captured, and at half past three o'clock the "last ditch" of the rebellion was reached. Our prisoners were now like the sands on the sea shore, and the marines and sailors from Porter's fleet were brought to guard them.

The rebel rams, Virginia and Rappahannock, which were lying on the James, some distance from Howlett House, were blown up about midnight on the second, shaking the earth like a volcano. The grandest scenes of history were now taking place on the works around Richmond. The rebels were engaged in making a great show through the day, and all their engineering was brought into play to continue the deception up to twelve o'clock at night. Gen. Weitzel suspected the object of the grand display, and when he saw the lurid light hanging over the rebel Capital it told him that the hour had almost come.

Gen. Weitzel immediately started, and entered Richmond at 8:15, on the morning of the 3d of April, 1865. Thus the great Capital of treason and rebellion, which had defied the Union army for four years, fell. Richmond and Petersburg were now captured, hundreds of guns and thousands of prisoners taken, Lee's army demoralized, shattered, broken, and driven to the four winds. This is the history of the day. How can it be told? what pen can write it? or who comprehend the magnitude of the issues decided by this mighty event? Two hundred and forty-five years ago, on this very spot, our traffic in human flesh began. During this long period the earnest prayers and agonizing groans of an outraged people had been ascending to the throne of God. They have not been in vain. Let it forever be remembered that Washington gave us a country, but this day's victory made it free.

Gen. Grant, having defeated Lee in the great battle of the 2d, was determined that he should not have an opportunity again to recruit his shattered army. Lee's retreat exhibited every sign of a rout, the path strewn with wagons, ambulances, dead and wounded horses and mules, caissons, boxes of ammunition thrown out to lighten the load, mess utensils, arms, accoutrements, blankets, clothing, loose cartridges, and similar wrecks. Lee crossed the Mamozine Creek, destroying the bridge, then on to Mamozine Church, then across the Appomattox on to Amelia Court House, forty-seven miles southwest of Richmond. Gen. Grant was

with Gen. Ord's column of the army of the James. On the night of the 5th the Union army lay in line of battle, stretching across three or four miles of country. The engagements that took place at Jetersville and Deatonsville, and Sheridan's cavalry now at Plainville intercepting him on his way to Lynchburg, left nothing for Lee but surrender. Grant, on the 7th, sent him a communication that further resistance would only be a waste of human life to no purpose, and requested him to save the further useless effusion of blood by a timely surrender.

THE TERMS AND SURRENDER.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 9, 1865.

GENERAL R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. A.* :

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the eighth instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit :

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*

SURRENDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. A.*

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; as they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the eighth instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, *General.*

LEE'S ENTIRE LOSS.

In the battles around Petersburg and in the pursuit, Lee lost over ten thousand men killed and wounded, and twenty thousand men in prisoners and deserters, including those taken in battle, and those picked up in pursuit; embracing all arms of the service—teamsters, hospital force, and everything—from sixteen to eighteen thousand men were surrendered by Lee. As only fifteen thousand muskets and about thirty pieces of artillery were surrendered, the available fighting force could hardly have exceeded fifteen or twenty thousand men. Our total captures of artillery during the battles and pursuit, and at the surrender, amounted to about one hundred and seventy guns. Three or four hundred wagons were handed over.

In the terms of surrender, the officers gave their own paroles, and each officer gave his parole for the men within his command. The following is the form of the personal parole of officers, copied from the original document given by Lee and a portion of his staff:

“ We, the undersigned prisoners of war belonging to the army of Northern Virginia, having been this day surrendered by General R. E. Lee, commanding said army, to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, do hereby give our solemn parole of honor that we will not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

“ R. E. LEE, *General.*

“ W. H. TAYLOR, *Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.*

“ CHAS. S. VENABLE, *Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.*

“ CHAS. MARSHALL, *Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.*

“ H. E. PRATON, *Lieutenant-Colonel and Ins.-General.*

“ GILES BROOKE, *Major and A. A. Surgeon-General.*

“ H. S. YOUNG, *A. A. General.*

“ Done at Appomattox Court House, Va., this ninth (9th) day of April, 1865.”

The parole is the same given by all officers, and is countersigned as follows:

“ The above-named officers will not be disturbed by United States authorities as long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they reside.

“ GEORGE H. SHARPE, *General Assist. Provost-Marshal.*”

The obligation of officers for the subdivisions under their command is in form as follows :

“I, the undersigned, commanding officer of —, do, for the within-named prisoners of war, belonging to the army of Northern Virginia, who have been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, Confederate States Army, commanding said army, to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, hereby give my solemn parole of honor that the within-named shall not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States of America, or in military or any capacity whatever against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

“The within-named will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.”

The surrender of Lee was followed by the voluntary surrender of most of the regular troops of the enemy in the Shenandoah.

THE REBEL FORCES IN ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA, SURRENDER TO GENERAL CANBY.

On the 4th of May, 1865, General Richard Taylor, commanding the rebel forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, surrendered to Major-General Canby, and this closed up our account with the rebels east of the Mississippi river.

GENERAL SHERIDAN GOES TO NEW ORLEANS.—SURRENDER OF KIRBY SMITH.

Beyond the Mississippi, Kirby Smith showed a determination to hold out and prolong the war. General Grant resolved to use efficient measures to bring him also to terms, and a powerful expedition was fitted out at Fortress Monroe, and Major-General Philip Sheridan was assigned to its command. The General proceeded forthwith by way of the Mississippi river to New Orleans;—before reaching that point, Smith had heard of the surrender of Lee, Johnston, and Taylor, and he too accepted the terms granted to Lee, and surrendered the forces under his command.

Thus all the armies of the rebellion were captured, conquered and subdued, and the arch traitor Davis captured while endeavoring to escape. All honor to General Grant, the gallant officers and brave men under his command; they have fought the good fight, and their victory is won.

WHY GRANT SHOULD BE PRESIDENT!

Providential influence and guardianship over nations generally appear in the character of the persons brought up for their safety and defence. Moses was endowed and peculiarly fitted for the task of leading the Israelites out from Egyptian bondage, while Cyrus was especially prepared for the restoration of that ancient people. But the most important event in the history of the human race was the introduction of christianity. This new religion occupied at least three hundred years in its formation alone. During this eventful period, and the seven hundred years following, the noblest portion of humanity passed from the ancient religions of paganism to a worship of the true faith. This heavenly doctrine had grown up under shelter of the Roman power, and by the middle of the fifth century had overspread all its provinces. The worship of idols, which for ages had been looked upon as a sacred duty, now began to be neglected; but the advocates of these ancient superstitions, like the slave-drivers of America, were determined to make resistance to the further spread of christian civilization. In A. D., four hundred and forty-five, Attila the Hun, founded Budo on the Danube; six years afterwards he was furnished with material aid from the entire heathen world to wage an exterminating war on the followers of Jesus. Styling himself "*The Scourge of God.*" Attila at the head of seven hundred thousand pagan troops was determined to crush out christianity in the Western Empire. A great and important event in the affairs of mankind was then about to take place. Urged on by the auguries of the heathen priest-hood, in command of this immense army he commenced the invasion. Although the civil power of Rome was fast declining, yet sufficient vitality was left to enable the Roman General Aetius and Theodoric, King of the Visigoths, to gather the Roman legion to repel the invaders. The two armies met on the plains of Chalons where the great battle was fought that decided the fate of christianity in the fifth century. Attila's intention was first to crush the army under Aetius, and then advance with overwhelming power to extinguish the last spark of christian civilization in the doomed Roman Empire. King Theodoric while leading

a cavalry charge against the right wing of the heathen army lost his life, but under the guardianship of Divine Providence Aetius (like General Grant, raised up for a mighty purpose,) triumphantly defeated Attila in his gigantic effort to destroy christianity. The good that resulted to the human race from this great victory can never be over-estimated. Other and important battles have since been fought, such as Tourn, A. D., 732, which rescued Briton and Gaul from the civil and religious yoke of the Koran. Then comes the battle of Hastings in 1066, and Joan of Arc's great victory over the English, at Orleans, 1429; then we have the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588; the battle of Blenheim, 1704; that of Pultowa, 1709; then comes the victory of the American Revolutionary fathers over Burgoyne, at Saratoga, 1777; and Waterloo in 1815.

In the above battles extending through a thousand years, some of the commanders, like Napoleon, have left imperishable laurels. But when in any age of the world does history record such a galaxy of brilliant military successes as those achieved by General Grant. While we all reverence the never to be forgotten names of *Washington* and *Lincoln*, we must consider it one of our chief mercies to have a man left with us whom Providence has miraculously preserved through fifteen hard fought battles, a man who everywhere has shown that he possessed that *felicity* the Romans so much valued in their generals; a christian would call it *smiles* of *Divine* Providence, which seems to render auspicious all his undertakings; a man with caution and intrepidity, with patriotism and enterprize, with modesty and firmness; a man with cool, penetrating judgment and prompt decision. Every American citizen who looks upon the old flag should remember, that Grant and the brave army under him, carried it on from victory to victory; from Fort Donaldson to Corinth, from Corinth to Vicksburg, and from Vicksburg to Richmond. This was done to strike the shackle from the slave, and in defence of the best government ever instituted by man; while Lee, his antagonist, represents Attila the Hun fighting for slavery, the twin brother of barbarism. Grant's name will ever be associated with the salvation of his country. It was he who waded through fire and blood to free it, and leave it undivided to posterity. Who is there to speak against him? Some say, other Generals might have done the same, but other Generals did not do it. And what though Rome might possessed other Senators besides Fabius, who could have vanquished Hannibal, or besides Fabricius, who could have withstood the bribe of Pyrrhus? Is that any reason why these old Romans should be robbed of the glory with which they have been crowned by the consent of ages? Who can view the present unsettled condition of the United States, knowing the strength of the contending parties, and not agree with us that it is one of the noblest acts of patriotism in General Grant, to forsake his sure situation on the summit of fame, to accept the dubious helm of government, and for the sole good of his country risk a reputation which history already secures him untarnished and immortal.

DOINGS OF THE GREAT
NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ASSEMBLED AT THE OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 20, 1868.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF GENERAL GRANT FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A SUBLIME DEMONSTRATION OF POPULAR ENTHUSIASM AND NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

SCHUYLER COLFAX THE UNANIMOUS NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GRAND DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES:

EQUAL RIGHTS, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, AND NATIONAL INTEGRITY.

PROTECTION TO ALL CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

RETRENCHMENT AND REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

ALL FORMS OF REPUDIATION A NATIONAL CRIME.

OPENING ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR WARD, OF NEW JERSEY.

At twenty-five minutes to twelve the Convention was called to order by Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, who spoke as follows;

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY:

You have assembled at the call of the National Committee to nominate candidates for the ensuing campaign, to declare your unwavering attachment to Union and Liberty, and to pledge that you will take no step backward in the work of reconstructing the rebel States, and re-establishing the Union. [Great applause.] You are here to bear witness that the war was gallantly and gloriously waged for the life of the Union, was not a failure; and you are here to point to a Republic boundless in extent and resources, guarded and protected by one common flag, and upheld by a patriotic and loyal people. [Applause.]

An emancipated race has been lifted from the debasement of slavery, and to-day, with the Union men of the South, reorganize in the name of liberty the Government and institutions of the rebellious States. [Cheers.]

The history of the Republican party is the record of the true progress of the Union; it has successfully met and conquered those hostile parties represented by the effete ideas and perishing institutions of the past, and it must now determine to vindicate anew its measures and its policy by the wisdom and courage which plans, and the determination and labor which organ-

izes victory. In this spirit you are here assembled to perform the responsible duties assigned you, and I doubt not that your action will meet the approval of the vast constituency which you represent.

The nation understands that neither armed treason nor political treachery can arrest the triumph of our cause and the success of our candidates.

If, as indicated by the unanimity of feeling which prevails, you shall designate as your leader the great Captain of the age [cheers and the display of the stars and stripes], whose brilliant achievements in the field are only equaled by his wisdom in the Cabinet [loud cheers], the nation will greet it as the precursor of the victory of our cause, and the peace of the Republic. [Great applause.] Bishop Simpson will now offer prayer.

PRAYER BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

Let us pray.—Oh Lord, our God, how excellent is thy name in all the earth. Thou art the King of kings, and Lord of lords. All power is thine. Thou hast laid the foundations of the earth, and thy hands have formed the heavens. We praise thee for all the mercies thou hast poured upon us as individuals and as a nation. Though we deeply deplore our manifold sins, we bless thee for life, for reason, and for the glorious revelations and gift of thy Son, our Saviour, and the promise of a blissful immortality. As a nation we praise thee for the goodly heritage which thou hast given us—so vast in extent, so immense in resources. We praise thee for the deeds to which thou didst inspire our fathers, and the precious memories they have left to us. We thank thee for all the institutions with which our land has been blessed—for our civil and our religious liberty. We thank thee for the right to meet and deliberate—for that freedom which breathes through all ranks of society. We bless thee that in the while we remember with sorrow the thousands who have recently fallen, and the fierce struggles which have been in our land, we bless thee that the storm cloud has passed away, that the noise of battle has been hushed, that peace has been restored to our condition of progress again, and notwithstanding all our trials, we bless thy holy name that thou hast made us, as we believe, stronger and firmer than ever before. As the tree is strengthened by the storms of winter, and prepared for the verdure of the coming spring and summer, so we trust thou hast prepared our nation by the trials through which it has passed, for a more glorious future upon which we are to enter. We ask thy blessing to be with us as a nation. May thy benediction rest upon the President of the United States, and upon all those associated with him in authority; upon the Senate and our Representatives; upon the officers of our army and navy; upon the Governors and Legislatures of our various Commonwealths, and upon all who are in authority in our Government; be in them a spirit of wisdom; be in them a spirit of grace. May they reign with a view to the prosperity of the nation, and an eye to thy glory, and as it is in thy hand alone to raise up and perpetuate kingdoms, we pray that this our nation may be ever precious in thy sight. Our Father and our God, we acknowledge that we are ever in thy hand; that all plans without thee are futile, and all arrangements without thee are vain. And now, upon this assembly, convened from all parts of the Union, may thy special blessing rest. May the spirit of harmony and of wisdom preside in their counsel, and may such results be reached as thou shalt approve, and which shall lead to the prosperity, happiness, and glory of our beloved land. Almighty God, we beseech thee to so direct their counsels that the greatest possible good may be brought out. We do thank thee that thou rulest in all nations, agencies and plans, and although there may be night, the day cometh in the morning; though there may sometimes be matters which in our view are dark, and lowering, and gloomy, it is in thy hand to cause all these to pass away as the mists of the morning, and cause light again to shine. God of our fathers, be with us. Let thy blessing rest on all thy servants.

Bless all of thy servants; may thy benediction be upon all parts of the country here represented, and when these citizens from all parts of this commonwealth shall return to their homes, may they find every part of the land in peacefulness and in prosperity. We thank thee that here all parts of our nation are represented. We thank thee that the North can meet the South, and the East can meet the West. We thank thee that citizens of every grade can come up hither with their people, that freedom has diffused its lovely influences all over the land, and that the States so lately in rebellion are being reconstructed in the line of peace and prosperity;

hasten the work so gloriously commenced; may there be nothing that shall mar its progress; and O! hasten the moment when all parts of our land shall be firmly, and intimately, and fraternally, and perpetually bound together in one common bond of union; that this dear land of ours shall be, as we believe thou hast designed it to be, a light to all the nations of the earth; that it shall throw its rays across the Atlantic to Europe, and across the Pacific to Asia; until the dark places of Africa shall become glad, and the islands of the sea shall take up the song of praise, and a human brotherhood shall be formed, fast as the globe on which we dwell, and sentiments of love, and duty, and adoration shall inspire our common humanity, and prepare them for that glorious assemblage that shall one day convene around the throne of God. Hear us while we would unite in praying as thou hast taught us: "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Governor Ward then came forward, and said: By direction of the National Committee, I nominate General Carl Schurz, of Missouri, as temporary Chairman of this Convention. [Applause.]

General Carl Schurz was then appointed temporary Chairman, and was conducted to the chair by Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York, and Hon. Richard W. Thomson, of Indiana.

General Schurz spoke as follows: .

SPEECH OF GENERAL CARL SCHURZ:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—It is difficult for me to express how highly I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me by this nomination. You will permit me to offer you my sincerest thanks.

This is the fourth National Convention of the Republican party. The short career of that party has been marked by events to which coming generations will point with particular admiration and gratitude. The Republican party was born a giant. [Applause.] In its very infancy, it grappled with the prejudice of race, which, until then, seemed to be omnipotent over the masses of the American people. Our second onset overthrew it, and carried the immortal Abraham Lincoln into the Executive Chair of this Republic—[great applause]—as the great champion of the anti-slavery cause.

Then came the slaveholders' rebellion; and, under Republican leadership, the loyal people of the country displayed a noble heroism, and self-sacrificing devotion and perseverance under obstacles and defeat. It may well serve as a glorious example to all nations of the earth. [Applause.]

The result of the struggle corresponds with the great effort, and the life of the nation has been saved, and the dark blot of slavery has been wiped from our national escutcheon. [Applause.] Four millions of bondmen have been raised from the dust, and from their ancient degradation; and this day, those States, the peculiar condition of which was but recently a disgrace to the American name, return to us under the national banner, which now, at least, is to them what it ought ever to have been—the great emblem of impartial justice, of universal liberty, and of equal rights.

All these things have been accomplished under Republican auspices; and, without indulging in vain self-glorification, it may be truly said that the history of the Republican party is closely identified with the noblest achievements of this country. [Applause.]

There are but two problems, equally great, ever before us: We have to secure the results of the great struggle, against the dangers of reaction; we have to adopt the laws and institutions of this country, to the new order of things.

The solution of that problem will require no less enthusiasm, no less devotion, no less perseverance, than the struggle which lies behind us.

It will require more. It will require that calm statesmanship which consists in a clear appre-

ciation of the objects to be attained, and a thorough knowledge of the means to be used to accomplish them.

When the Republican party was about to enter upon the creative part of its mission, it was, by one of the most atrocious crimes ever recorded in history, deprived of the man whose highest virtue as a ruler, consisted in his always acting upon the noblest instincts of the popular heart. Abraham Lincoln was smote down in the fulness of his glory; and we are left, now, to measure the greatness of our loss, by what he left behind him. [Laughter.]

Then began, for us, the time of disappointments and of unexpected trials. Our policy was thwarted by the very man who, in an unfortunate hour, we had put upon the road to power. The legislative and the executive departments of the Government, were pitted against one another in a fierce struggle. New dangers were looming up, where there ought to have been a quiet and peaceable development.

We have our hours of painful struggle, but what of that? Are we the men to be disturbed by the mere appearance of danger? Are not the principles which we advocate, just as great as they ever were? Is not the necessity of their realization, just as apparent as ever? Is not justice still justice, right still right, and truth still truth? Are we not defenders of justice, right and truth, to-day, as we were yesterday? Are we not the defenders of right and justice, to-day, as we were yesterday? What, then, is there to frighten the most pusillanimous? I say, then, victory will be true to the Republican party, so long as the Republican party is true to itself. [Cheers.]

What we have to do, is clear. Let us fix our eyes firmly upon the noble ends to be attained, and not permit our equanimity to be disturbed by an untoward accident. Let not the passions inflamed by the stinging disappointment of this hour, however keen our sense of wrong must be, carry us beyond the bounds of wisdom, and the bounds of self-respect. [Applause.] The things we have to accomplish are so great, that, whatever the provocation may be, we can certainly not afford to let personal resentments reduce us into compromising the high destinies of the Union. [Cheers.]

Whoever may be our friends, whoever may become our enemies, let us march on, with the unflinching determination to perform the duties incumbent upon us, to secure justice to the soldiers who fought our battles [applause]; justice to the Southern Union man, who, for the national cause, imperilled his life and fortune [cheers]; justice to the colored race, to whom we have promised liberty [great applause]; justice to the national creditor, who staked his credit upon the success of the Government. [Applause.]

Let us faithfully strive to restore the honor of the Government, to crush corruption wherever we find it—inside of the party, just as well as outside—[loud applause]—and to place the public service of the country in the hands of honest, true, and capable men. [Cheers.] Let us, with an unshaken purpose, work out the manifest logic of the results already gained for liberty and equal rights; let us fearlessly acknowledge that the career of the Republican party will not be ended, till the great trusts proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, in the fullest meaning of the term, have become a living reality. [Loud applause.]

Yes, let us be true to our history. Let us be true to ourselves, and fear nothing. No step backward. Onward is the term of victory. [Cheers.] Let us see again the banner of progress, of liberty, of equal rights, of national faith, nailed to the very top of the mast. [Cheers.] I say to you, I spurn the idea that the American people could ever so far forget themselves as to throw their destiny into the hands of men who yesterday strove to destroy the Republic, and who to-day stand ready to dishonor it.

After the applause which followed this speech had subsided, the various Committees were appointed; after which the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

The Republican National Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M., May 20th, in accordance with the adjournment, and was called to order by General Schurz, the temporary Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Committee on Permanent Organization being not yet prepared to report, the Chair announced that he had received a series of resolutions from the Union League of America. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA, IN SESSION AT CHICAGO,
MAY 19, 1868.

Resolved, That we deem the Union League of America of vital importance to the success of the Republican party, and the maintenance of loyalty, liberty and equal rights, in the Union; and urge its being vigorously sustained and reorganized, in all the States, as the right arm of the Union party.

Resolved, That we pledge the loyal people of the North to uphold, protect and defend the loyal people of the South, from injustice, oppression and assassination, and to this end will use all the means in our power — even the resort to arms, if requisite — in defence of their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That we would express our high appreciation of the sublime patience, forbearance, and magnanimity of the negroes of the South, and their devotion as soldiers throughout the Union during the war of the rebellion, and of their hearty loyalty, zeal, and becoming deportment since, showing that under all circumstances in which they have been placed, they have justified the reposing in their hands that highest boon of an American citizen, the ballot, and illustrated the truth that it is eminently wise and always safe to act with justice and equity to all men, without regard to race or color.

Resolved, That impartial suffrage is a cardinal principle of the Republican party, and should not be abandoned, and that we urge upon the several States and upon Congress the adoption of such measures as will secure the right of suffrage to every American citizen, impartially.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of Congress, and consider that the hour is passed for hesitation, compromise, and leniency toward those who support and defend traitors, and endeavor to restore them to power, and that the loyal people of the country are unanimous in the sentiment that all who defy and trample under foot the acts of Congress for the maintenance of the principles our gallant soldiers and sailors fought and died to secure, ought to be hurled from power by the use of every legal and constitutional means devised, and that any, whoever he may be, that has been recreant to his duty in securing this, or failed to meet the expectations of the loyal people of the country, will be marked by them, and will receive the indignation and censure he so richly merits, and will be denounced in thunder tones as an unworthy servant, whose place should be filled by a true patriot; and we especially feel called upon to condemn the traitorous conduct of those Senators who disappointed the hopes of every loyal heart in the land, in voting for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, whom they knew to be guilty of the crimes charged, and deserted their country in the hour of its peril, and we class them with those traitors to their party and country — Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, and Andrew Johnson, with the assurance that a traitor's doom awaits them.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Union National Convention the nomination of that tried soldier, judicious man, and reliable loyalist, U. S. Grant, for President, and of an undoubted Republican, and a proved, experienced statesman, for Vice President. With such men, we feel confident of victory, as our cause is eminently that of truth and equal rights, and must be approved of God.

GOVERNOR HAWLEY ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then offered and reported the name of General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, for Permanent President. The nomination was ratified with great enthusiasm, and Governor Hawley was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Salomon, of Wisconsin, and Brown, of Georgia. On taking the chair, GOVERNOR HAWLEY spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I tender you my most grateful thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me. Deeply impressed by a sense of the responsibilities of the position, I earnestly solicit your indulgence and your aid. We come together charged with the momentous duty of selecting the chief rulers of the great nation which leads the world in promoting freedom and equal rights. The indications of your purposes and spirit already given, assure us that you will maintain the noble character of the Republican party. We unavoidably recall the Convention of 1860, with its profound anxieties, its fresh, pure, and glowing devotion to liberty, and its enthusiastic acceptance of the wager of battle tendered by slavery and secession. It now seems clear that God ruled our counsels. He made our declaration of principles bold, manly, and sincere. He gave us Abraham Lincoln for President. May he send us like wisdom and success to-day.

He tested us in a manner and to an extent which the liveliest imagination could not have anticipated. Posterity will decide that we met the trial with a spirit worthy of a free people. Countless treasure and three hundred thousand lives, freely offered, are the evidence that we were solemnly in earnest. We offered our lives and our property, but it was not enough. We laid our prejudices of race and class upon the altar, and the consciousness that we at last deserved success, redoubled our strength. The same high resolve rules to-day, and the Union men of the country are ready for equal and greater sacrifice, if they be indispensable to the dedication of this continent to liberty and equal rights.

We learned the first lesson, when we found that we must make all men free, and call all men to the battle field. We learned the second lesson when we found that we must still move on and impartially give all men a share in the government we were endeavoring to restore.

With a clear and fearless expression of the essential and important questions at issue, which the people well understand, and no ingenious device in words can obscure and avoid, — passing by all personal and temporary controversies — working in perfect confidence that the American people mean to do right, and will do it in the end — we may feel sure of triumph. The power of a nation of forty millions must be behind the just claim of the poorest working man, of whatever race, to recover even a day's wages. Its majesty must be felt, whenever the humblest loyal man appeals against personal violence and oppression. For every dollar of the national debt, the blood of a soldier is pledged. Every bond, in letter and spirit, must be as sacred as a soldier's grave. We must win, gentlemen. We shall win. It is the old fight of liberty, equality and fraternity, against oppression, caste, and aristocracy. It is the old fight to make the world better — "with malice toward none, with charity for all." We may halt for a moment, or change direction; but the good cause goes forward.

On the evening of that awful battle of the Wilderness, where the legions of the Union army fought in the wild woods and tangled thickets, by faith, and not by sight, it is said that some men asked General Grant to step backward and reorganize; and he replied: "Gentlemen, we have done very well; at half-past three in the morning, we move FORWARD."

A Delegate — The report of the Committee on Credentials is called for.

The President — The further report of the Committee on Organization is called for.

The Chairman then read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which is as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Alabama — General Willard Warner.
 Arkansas — A. McDonald.
 California — James Cosy.
 Colorado — J. B. Chaffee.
 Connecticut — W. S. Pierson.
 Delaware — Lewis Thompson.
 Florida — H. H. Moody.
 Georgia — Foster Blodgett.
 Illinois — Jesse K. Dubois.
 Indiana — L. Q. Gresham.
 Iowa — J. A. Hendrick.
 Kansas — S. S. Prouty.
 Kentucky — J. J. Speed.
 Louisiana — W. P. Kellogg.
 Maine — T. A. D. Fessenden.
 Maryland — No nomination.
 Massachusetts — W. D. Gooch.
 Michigan — Henry Waldron.
 Minnesota — P. Van Cleave.

Mississippi — T. L. White.
 Missouri — A. J. Harlan.
 Nebraska — B. Saunders.
 Nevada — J. M. Walker.
 New Hampshire — E. Gould.
 New Jersey — J. S. Frick.
 New York — Chauncey M. Depew.
 North Carolina — A. Dockerty.
 Ohio — N. C. McFarland.
 Oregon — Josiah Farling.
 Pennsylvania — J. K. Morehead.
 Rhode Island — G. Greene.
 South Carolina — C. J. Stalbrand.
 Tennessee — T. A. Hamilton.
 Texas — S. D. Wood.
 Vermont — G. J. Stanward.
 Virginia — J. Burke.
 West Virginia — L. D. Karns.
 Wisconsin — Edward Salomon.

SECRETARIES.

Thos. D. Pfister.
 C. B. Highley.
 B. Bent.
 J. Rhombour.
 Jas. P. Root.
 J. H. Easton.
 Wm. C. Goodloe.
 Stephen D. Lindsley.
 George G. Briggs.
 A. Worley Patterson.
 Samuel Maxwell.
 Francis B. Ayer.
 Luther Caldwell.
 Coates Kinney.
 G. N. Collins.
 Robert C. Belleville.
 J. W. Holden.
 Max Rumsey.
 Mr. Elhitter.

T. M. Kinley.
 V. Dell.
 F. B. Salomon.
 Joshua T. Heald.
 A. C. Harmer.
 Wm. E. Rose.
 Colonel S. D. Ringree.
 Jas. T. Hoke.
 George G. Wilber.
 Charles R. Hogate.
 Lewis Weil.
 Colonel C. W. Lowell.
 E. F. Waters.
 W. W. Scott.
 J. C. S. Colby.
 Wm. P. Howe.
 Edgar Allen.
 Charles Seymour.

The report was adopted.

DELEGATION FROM THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

General COCHRANE, of New York — I am informed that there is a committee in waiting from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, that convened and finished their proceedings yesterday, charged with the duty of presenting those proceedings to this convention. I move you, sir, a committee of five be appointed to escort them into the presence of this convention, that they may hereupon and now discharge their duty.

A Delegate — I second the motion.

The President — You have heard the motion. All in favor of it signify their assent by saying aye.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COLES, of North Carolina — I move that the Vice Presidents take their seats upon the stage, in order to put the house in shape to receive the delegation.

The President — As far as that is possible, it is advisable that the Vice Presidents and Secretaries should take their seats upon the stage. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, of Pennsylvania — As the business of the convention will necessarily be delayed for a few moments, preparatory to the reception of this committee and the reports of the committees now appointed and in action, I move you, sir, that General Daniel E. Sickles be invited to address this convention on the topics of the day. [Applause.]

General D. E. SICKLES — I beg my friend from Pennsylvania to withdraw that request. I should be happy on some proper occasion to address the convention, but, at this time, I would be very reluctant to interrupt the order of business. I would answer that I am one of a deputation to this body from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and that my duties will require me, in a very few moments, to join that deputation to present the proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to this body.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW — On the explanation, I withdraw the motion.

The President — The Chair announces as the committee to receive the delegation from the Soldiers' Convention, General Cochrane, of New York; General Schurz, of Missouri; General Dodge, of Iowa; General Torbert, of Delaware, and General Sweet, of Illinois.

A Delegate — Mr. President: General Dodge is on the Committee on Resolutions, and absent from the building. I would suggest the name of Colonel Craig.

The President — The name of Colonel Craig will be placed on the committee.

General COCHRANE — Mr. President: I have the honor, in behalf of the committee recently appointed by yourself, of discharging the duty for which we were raised. I introduce to the convention, through yourself, General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the committee to which I refer.

Governor FAIRCHILD — Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: As instructed by the members of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, I appear before you in their behalf to present to you a resolution passed unanimously by them on yesterday afternoon. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the soldiers and sailors, steadfast now as ever to the Union and the flag, fully recognize the claims of General Ulysses S. Grant to the confidence of the American people; and believing that the victories won under his guidance in war will be illustrated by him in peace, by such measures as will secure the fruits of our exertions and restore the Union upon a loyal basis, we declare it as our deliberate conviction that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States of America.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The soldiers of the United States ask the nomination of General Grant for President of the United States, because we love him. We love him, sir, because he is loyal to the Union, loyal to justice, loyal to freedom, and loyal to right. If you will give us our comrade as a leader in the campaign of 1868, we will bear down upon the enemy's works as we did upon the enemy's works in 1863.

The President — It is hardly necessary that I should say that such communications are received with the warmest interest by the Republican soldiers and by the Republican Convention.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio — I propose three cheers for the soldiers and sailors.

The cheers were given with a will.

AHEAD OF TIME.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana—I move you now that the nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant be declared, by acclamation, the choice of this convention.

Several Voices—"Wait a while." "The Committee on Credentials hasn't reported," etc. Cries of "Question."

The Chair—The motion as made is seconded.

Mr. TREMAINE, of New York—I presume here is no member of the Convention who is not prepared, at the proper time, to indorse the recommendation made by the soldiers and sailors. [Applause.] There is not one loyal heart that does not beat in unison with the sentiment that calls upon us to select that great chieftain, U. S. Grant, as our champion in this campaign. [Great applause.] But I want the proceedings of this convention to go forth with such dignity, and as the result of such deliberation, as shall command not only the respect, but the consideration of those who shall read it. I happened to be present at the convention at Baltimore in the year 1864, where the same unanimity prevailed that called upon the people to select Abraham Lincoln as their standard-bearer, but, sir, a motion to adopt him by acclamation was superseded by a motion that the States should be called in their order, and that, as each State was called, from its response we should have the moral force arising from the unanimous expression from each one of the delegates from that State. [Great applause.] And, sir, when that is done, the convention will be at liberty, by acclamation, to second the nomination, as the people will, not only at their preliminary meetings, but at the polls. [Great applause.] I hope, therefore, my friend from Indiana will withdraw that motion until the States can be called in order.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana—I certainly have no object in taking up the time of the convention, and I will therefore withdraw my motion. In doing this I will say that the nomination is made and sanctioned by the people, by the whole people, but, if it thought better to call the States, call the States. [Applause.]

Mr. BEACH, of Ohio—I would remark in this connection, that we are not organized. The Committee on Credentials have not yet reported the delegates who are entitled to seats, and to do any thing of this kind in an unorganized condition, is not appropriate. •

General LOGAN—[Great applause and three cheers for General Logan]—Mr. Chairman: I desire merely to remark that I think it would be the more appropriate mode of proceeding to accept the report of the committee from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, that when this convention is fully organized, and when the States are represented by their delegates having been accepted by the convention, with the report of the Committee on Credentials, then the order of business would be the nomination of a candidate for President. [Cheers.] I know, sir, that General Grant, of whom we are all proud, from one end of this broad land to the other, is to-day the nominee of the loyal citizens, the loyal soldiers, and the loyal sailors of this great and glorious country. [Applause.] I merely desire to make this suggestion, that the convention may consider it. So far as the nomination is concerned, we, as Illinoisans, have no pride in reference to it; we would as lief that the nomination should come from one State as another, I merely make the remark in reference to the mode of proceeding. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS ACCEPTED.

General COCHRANE, of New York—Mr. President, I move that the resolutions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, as reported, be accepted by the Convention, entered upon its record, and made part of its proceedings.

The motion unanimously prevailed.

Pending the report of the Committee on Credentials,

Mr. CONWAY, of Louisiana, addressed the Convention as follows: Mr. President—I suppose it is a marked event with the Republican party to-day, to have the South come into this Convention, Union end foremost. [Loud cheers.] We have another marked event of special moment, to have with us, in full heart, in full fellowship, one of the former Governors, in the days of the rebellion, of one of the rebellious States, who, since he became reconstructed, has proved him-

self, in the fire, true as steel, a genuine convert, and in full fellowship with the Republican party. [Loud and long-continued applause.] I move, sir, that during the interim, ex-Governor JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, be invited to address the Convention.

Loud calls were made for ex-Governor BROWN, and demanding him to come on the stage.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR BROWN.

Ex-Governor BROWN rose in his seat, amid loud applause, and said :

Mr. Chairman — As you have announced that your Committee will be ready to report in a few minutes, I think it might be improper that I should attempt to enter into any discussion of the questions involved at this time. And I could not do justice to myself, or to my section, if I attempted to speak upon them without time, and review, to some extent, the questions involved. I do not wish to intrude upon the proceedings of this Convention. I came here, as it has been said, a reconstructed rebel. [Applause and cheers.] I was an original secessionist. [Laughter.]

At this point, loud calls were made for Mr. BROWN to ascend the platform. Several in the galleries cried out, "We want to see you."

Mr. BROWN left his seat, and, when he had ascended to the stage, was greeted with cheer after cheer. When it had subsided,

The President said: Ex-Governor BROWN, of Georgia.

Mr. BROWN then resumed:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: As I remarked before I left my seat, I was an original secessionist. I was born in the State of South Carolina, in Mr. Calhoun's district. [Laughter.] Charmed with the fascination of his manner and the splendor of his intellect, I early imbibed his State-rights doctrines; and I suppose I as religiously believed that they were correct, as you believed that your doctrines were correct. I believed that I had seen, for ten years, before the unfortunate struggle through which we have just passed, that the issues that divided the North and the South, must ultimately be settled by the sword.

There was no common tribunal, whose judgment we would respect. If the Supreme Court decided a question bearing upon the great issues, the party against whom the decision was made refused to abide by it, because it was regarded as political. And while I deprecated the necessity, I believed one day it must come.

While Mr. Clay lived — that great man and that great pacificator [applause] — we were able to avert the issue. But Mr. Clay was called from his field of usefulness; Mr. Webster died, and Mr. Calhoun slept with his fathers; and when the storm again arose, there was no one who could pour oil upon the troubled waters, and stop the deluge. Secession was the result. I went into it cordially, as a State's-rights man; and I stood by it as long as there was any chance to sustain it. When the President of the Confederate States abandoned the great State's-rights doctrine that we commenced the revolution upon, I differed from him. When he adopted his conscript measures, which gave the entire control of the whole army of the Confederate States to the President, with the appointment of every officer, down to the lowest Lieutenant — an error that your Government did not make — I took issue with him.

But we went through the struggle. I will not attempt now to review its history, but we of the South fell, and you of the great North were the conquerors. I think that at the end of the struggle, I had sense enough to know when I was whipped. [Laughter.]

The President of the United States, after the surrender of General Johnson, ordered my arrest and imprisonment. After my release your courts were opened, and I was left free to act. I felt then that the time had come when I should make my choice between this land and this Government, and some other land and some other government. I still love my native land the best. [Good, good.] With your construction of the Constitution established by law, I still prefer the Government of the United States to any other recognized government.

The natural inquiry then was, what is my interest, and what is my duty? I believed that it was my interest and my choice to remain in this Government. If I remained there, I must seek amnesty of the Government for the past, and I must ask its protection for the future. If it yielded me that, I was in honor bound to return to my allegiance and make a good citizen if

I could. Hence I have advocated every measure from that day until this for reconstruction. When the President of the United States proposed his plan, I advised our people to accept it, because we had no other power to negotiate with but him. He did not call Congress together.

When Congress, which had the legitimate control of this question [applause], proposed the constitutional amendments to the Southern States, I advised such friends as sought my opinion on that question, that it was better to accept it. But the tide of feeling was so overwhelmingly against it, that no voice could stay it. Unwisely, the Southern States promptly rejected those terms. I did not then suppose we would ever get better terms. I was satisfied we must submit to worse ones. What was that constitutional amendment? There was but one living issue in it, and that was the suffrage question, and that Congress left with the States to determine for themselves; if we voted for the blacks, we might count them in our representation; if we refused to vote for them, we could not count upon them. That was right. [Immense applause.]

With reference to the confederate debt, the States of the South had declared that it should not be paid—they had repudiated it already. There was but one other important matter connected with it. That was that provision of it that debarred me, and others in my condition, from holding office. That was no living issue, for I and they will soon pass off the stage, and if we are never relieved by Congress, there are other and often better men to take our places. [Applause.] Therefore, in my judgment, we acted very unwisely. What next? There followed the Shannon bill, and the supplemental acts. I advised, immediately on the passage of that bill, that we promptly accept the terms. At that time, it would have been easy to me; and, without vanity, I may say I have had some popularity in my State. I have been four times elevated to be Governor of the State. I could have retained that popularity. Duty, in my judgment, called upon me to take a different course. I did it, and I have received the hearty denunciation of my people, or a large proportion of them, for having done so. I have been denounced as a traitor to my race.

I have been denounced as a traitor to my race, and a traitor to the "lost cause" which I have had so much at heart. I don't think so. I think my course more honorable than the course of that man who was a rebel, and sought and receives the same protection from the Government that I receive, and there remains in his bosom an enemy prepared to sting it when opportunity offers. [Cheers and cries of "good!"]

When I fought you, I fought you openly and boldly. When I surrendered, I surrendered in good faith. [Cheers.] When I took the amnesty oath, I took it intending religiously to observe it. [Applause.] Upon my theory, which I had been taught was the true one, of State sovereignty, when I had formerly taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, I understood it to bind me only while my State remained in the Union; but if she withdrew, which I believed she had a right to do, from just causes, of which, from the necessity of the case, I thought she should be the judge, I did not feel that I violated my oath when I went with my State. But since that time, when the President of the United States granted me his pardon, he required me to take a different oath; I was sworn to support not only the Constitution of the United States, but the Union of the States. [Applause.] When I did that I abandoned the doctrine of secession [applause] for I could not support the union of the States, and encourage secession from the Union. [Renewed cheers.] The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions advocated that doctrine. If I understand them, it has always been a part of the platform on which they have stood. Hence it is that I feel that I am no longer bound by party allegiance to stand by the Democratic party. [Cheers.] If I can not stand by them, where do I naturally fall then? The Hamiltonian and Websterian doctrine has been established by the sword. My own opinions, and the actions of the Democratic party, naturally lead me, as I think, into the Republican party. [Applause.]

I know that this is a very unpopular doctrine in the South, but I believe it is the true doctrine. But, let me tell you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that there are many white men in the South; there are large numbers of original Democrats in the South; there are large numbers of original secessionists in the South, who to-day stand as firmly by the Republican party, and will support the great Captain of the age, General Grant—[applause]

— as well as you will. Our Democratic friends there have appealed to the whole country against negro suffrage, have showered anathemas upon them, have denounced it as an outrage upon humanity and upon society, and yet in the late elections there, a negro who would vote the Democratic ticket was really a very respectable fellow. [Applause and laughter.] They tell us that you have established negro supremacy in the South. Not so. Although they denounce those of us who act with the Republican party as being no better than negroes, I still feel that I belong to the white race, and that I would advocate and sustain no policy that put any other race over my race in the South, or made them supreme there. We will grant to the colored people there all their rights, civil and political. Now, we do not expect them to be our masters. Much as you have seen in the papers on that subject, it is not so. In the State of Georgia, for instance, when those who are included within the constitutional amendment, though they have no right to hold office under our new Constitution, go to the ballot-box, there are 20,000 majority of white men there. What little property is left is all in the hands of the white men. We have the advantage in education, we have the advantage in experience, and we claim that we have superiority of race. Tell me not, then, that the black people of Georgia can rule Georgia when they are 20,000 in the minority, and we have all those advantages. [Applause.] It is not so, sir, in other States, even where the blacks are in the majority. If our white race act properly in this matter, there will be no difficulty of this sort. But I am taking up too much time. Cries of "Go on, go on." I will thank you, Mr. Chairman, to stop me at any moment when the committee comes in.

In conclusion, allow me to say that, while we have a hard fight to make in Georgia, if you will give us the fruits of the victory, we will carry Georgia for General Grant. [Loud applause.] But allow me one word here before I take my seat. I have said, if we do it you must give us the fruits of our victory. We have elected our Governor, we have adopted our Constitution by a large majority, and we have elected a majority in both branches of the General Assembly. Yet our Governor is not inaugurated, our Legislature is not called together: We desire that Mr. Stevens' bill, that passed the House of Representatives the other day, be slightly amended in the Senate and then passed. Then we are on our feet. And the amendment we desire is this: That the Senate of the United States amend that bill, allowing the Governor—Governor Bullock—to convene his Legislature on ten days' notice. Let him be inaugurated; let them act, and we will adopt the constitutional amendment. You will then let them elect their Senators, and receive them in the Government. Give us what we have won, and we will succeed in this contest. [Applause.]

The Committee on Credentials and that on the Order of Business now made their reports, which were adopted, and the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock on May 21st.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES OF HON. FRED HAUSSERER, OF OHIO, AND GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

Ten o'clock was the hour named for the re-assembling of the Convention; and, as on the previous day, people began to gather in front of the Opera House, fully an hour before. Most of these were persons who were without tickets, but who hoped, by coming early, to find some means for gaining admission. In some cases, they succeeded, meeting with an obliging friend, who, being the fortunate possessor of a card of admission, was able to borrow another for his friend's use, from the first acquaintance encountered inside.

FILLING UP.

As the time drew on, the house began to fill; and at 10 o'clock, the galleries, the space on the stage behind the Chairman's desk, and the lobbies back of the dress and balcony circles, were blocked up with a mass of people so dense that it was no easy task for those entitled to the seats in front, to make their way thither.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Among those who composed the assemblage of spectators, there were noticed comparatively few who were residents of the city. The tickets of admission seemed mainly to have been secured by those from abroad; the faces seen from the stage, from one side of the galleries to the other, were mostly strange and unknown. The assemblage contained a much larger proportion of ladies than on the first day of the Convention; and in the balcony circle, they formed nearly as large a representation as the gentlemen. There were the faces of young girls, just old enough to imbibe the spirit and enthusiasm of the Convention; there were the faces of intelligent thinking and patriotic women of middle age, who felt and evinced as deep an interest in the proceedings, as the most earnest of the members of the Convention. There were a few faces, old and careworn; the faces of women who, perhaps, had made their sacrifice when the country demanded it, and who had come long distances to see how the principles for which their sons had given their lives, were to be asserted and maintained.

COMING TO ORDER.

There was considerable delay, from the crowds that filled the lobbies, on the part of the delegates in taking their seats; and it was not until a quarter after 10, that the buzz of conversation among the members and spectators was hushed, by the Chairman's call to order.

THE STAGE.

The stage was somewhat better arranged than on the previous day. The Secretaries were provided with more room, and in place of the small table that had stood before the Chairman's seat, there was substituted a neat-looking desk. To the left of the seat occupied by the Chairman, the well-known group of Rogers, "The Council of War," had been placed on a desk, where it was visible from every part of the house.

THE CONVENTION.

At ten o'clock the President called the Convention to order, saying:

The President—The Convention will come to order. The Rev. Dr. John P. Gulliver, of Chicago, will invoke the Divine blessing.

Dr. GULLIVER then opened the Convention with prayer, as follows:

PRAYER BY REV. DR. GULLIVER.

Almighty and eternal God, humbly and reverently we bow in thy presence. At the opening of this day of deliberation and of action, we invoke thy presence. Coming up as the representatives of this great people from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, we would join the great company about thy throne, and ascribe honor and glory and blessing and power to our God.

Be thou in the midst of this great assembly; give thy wisdom to the deliberations that are now to be instituted; direct in all the measures that are now to be adopted.

Grant thy special blessing upon that portion of our country which is here represented—this great political organization which, through thy grace and under thy direction, has been able to accomplish so much for the land, so much for humanity, and so much, we trust, for thee. May we remember, O God, where our strength lieth. May we remember that as we have triumphed in the past, by a regard for the great laws of humanity and the great law of right, so we may triumph in the future by caring for the interests of man, and by regarding the glory of God.

Here this morning, assembled in high council, we desire again to consecrate ourselves, and all we have and all we control, to the service of our God, and the good of our fellow-men, and the promotion of thy law.

We recognize thee, O God, as King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, high above all kings and potentates. Thy throne and thy authority is over all.

Now we pray for our great country, we pray for those who were once our enemies. The Lord bless them, the Lord give them a right mind, the Lord bring them back in living concord into the great field of brotherly affection and of unity of action. The Lord remember the

downcast and the oppressed, and grant them complete deliverance. The Lord remember those who have triumphed in the recent struggle, and grant that moderation and charity and kindness may characterize all our councils and all our measures. And now, may thy blessing descend upon us, may thy wisdom abide in our hearts, and may the courage and strength which God alone can give be abundantly imparted to us. And as, at the opening of these deliberations, now at the maturity of their progress, would we unite together in the divine words of prayer which our Saviour taught us to say: Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

SPEECH OF MR. HAUSSEREK.

Mr. President: I did not expect to be called upon, at this moment, and I shall only detain the time of this Convention till the Committee on Resolutions comes in and reports its readiness to report. Gentlemen, often when I traveled among the Andes of South America, ascending and descending hills, in order to pass the mighty Cordilleras, it happened to me that little elevations, which I was just ascending, would obstruct my vision; while I slowly toiled up every steep elevation, I saw nothing beyond or above them. They appeared to me the ultimate barriers of the world; I thought they were the end of all traveling exploration; but when I had ascended and finally passed them — when I had ascended to higher and more commanding elevations, when I had climbed up to one of those imposing mountains which tower around us in lofty majesty, and looked down upon the country from which I had just emerged — where were the little hills that had obstructed my progress a few hours before? They had vanished into nothingness, in the valley below. They looked like garden fences, rising from a broad and extensive meadow in the plain; and there was nothing except the distant horizon, to shut out the enchanting scene from my view. And so, gentlemen, it is with us now. We are in the period of transition. Every period of transition has its difficulties and its dangers. These difficulties may seem insurmountable to those who can see nothing beyond. The weak-minded and the despondent may despair [cheers], but when we shall have reached the lofty summit to which we are slowly but surely ascending, the hillocks shall disappear, and we shall smile at our own faint-heartedness, which magnified the difficulties, and caused us to stand aghast before obstacles which a little patience and perseverance easily cleared away. [Applause.] I do not shut my eyes to the magnitude of the problem this generation is called upon to solve. The task which is to be performed is not reconstruction, as some say; it is not restoration, as others will have it; it is regeneration. [Applause.] How shall it be accomplished? Let us understand the nature of the question with which we have to deal. There was a South, with slavery as the corner-stone of her social and political institutions; with labor looked down upon as disreputable and unbecoming.

[At this point, several in the lobby made a noise, which interrupted the speaker, who seemed to take it as a hint not to proceed; and said:]

I do not believe that this Convention is in humor now to hear a discourse on the political questions of the day. I was not prepared to make a speech, and I do not wish to interfere with the business of the Convention, and would rather be excused, until the business of the Convention is over.

[From all over the house came cries of "Go on! go on!" Mr. HAUSSEREK then proceeded. He said:]

With labor looked upon as disreputable and unbecoming a gentleman; her real estate in the hands of a few wealthy families; her agriculture and her industry paralyzed; her governments languishing; her middle and lower classes demoralized by the baneful influence of slavery.

[Noise and restlessness in the lobby:]

A Delegate — I beg leave to call the attention of the Chairman to the noise in the lobby. It is impossible for us to hear the speaker, and that is the cause of the dissatisfaction. [Voice — "Go on."]

A Delegate — Mr. Chairman —

The Chairman — The Chair calls upon the police and members of the Committee of Arrangements, who are about there, to take pains to correct the evil.

A Delegate from Alabama — I hope the Chair will preserve order, that those here who know the eloquent orator may have an opportunity of hearing him as they desire to do. [Applause. Cries of "Good."]

Mr. HAUSSEREK then resumed: Men who had been taught from their earliest childhood that a State had the right to withdraw from the Federal compact, and that secession was not a violation of the exercise of constitutional privilege, these men now purely believe that they have been outraged and oppressed by this government. Vast armies have marched and counter-marched over the South. The outrage of war has carried desolation into her very heart. The shackles of the slaves have been struck from their limbs, and freedom has been proclaimed as the birthright of every individual breathing the air of our glorious republic. There are two classes there now — the one educated in the prejudices of a privileged aristocracy, and still smarting under the disability of disfranchisement and the loss of what they consider as their rights. They have been reduced from affluence to comparative want, and the relation between master and slave destroyed. They have fought on many a bloody field of battle. The black race, we know, can be relied upon for their enthusiastic loyalty, and he has bought his freedom through the use of arms which they have learned to wield on many a bloody field of battle. I admit that this is a great problem. To evoke order out of chaos; to reconcile the hostile elements in the South while a party in the North is trying its utmost to fan the flames of discord, resentment, and vindictiveness; to restore peace, and to allay the prejudices of caste; to secure peace and harmony amid scenes of violence and bloodshed; to direct mis-spent energies into the channels of industry and trade; to revive business and labor amid inveterate aristocratic prejudices; to create prosperity where ruin and decay now reign supreme — is perhaps the most difficult problem ever submitted to the wisdom of mortal man. [Applause.] I have heard it said that the Southern portions of our country were in want of a new Moses to lead a people, unfit for self-government, to and fro in the wilderness until the old generation, with its prejudices and vices, has died away, and a new generation has sprung up, under a different system of society. But, fortunately, it does not take forty years, in this glorious country of ours, to bring up a new generation.

A writer in *Blackwood's Monthly* once said that the Americans have a remarkable but successful way of blundering through their difficulties. There may be some truth in this assertion. Blunders may have been committed in the many attempts to solve a problem so new, so unprecedented, so difficult. And even our blunders have had their lessons. Let us trust to the spirit of our institutions: let us trust to the principles which underlie them; let us trust to the genius of our people; let us trust to the glorious successes of our past for their guarantees of a bright and happy future. Our first task will be to understand the problem. The next will be to find the proper means of disposing of the question. It strikes me that the surest and safest will be never to lose sight of first principles. There are certain fundamental truths upon which all science of government is based. There are certain elementary principles upon which our American system rest. Let these truths show us the way. Let them be our cloud by day and our pillar of fire by night, and we shall soon be out of the wilderness and upon the land of promise. First, there must be peace and security. Governments are instituted for the protection of property and liberty. Their cardinal purpose is security. It is self evident that a sudden transition from slavery to freedom, such a great revolution, will be accompanied by great commotion. But the sooner our countrymen in the South understand that there must be peace and security, the better it will be for them and for the whole country. There must be no assassinations [great applause], no vile Ku-Klux Klan. Every man in Georgia and Mississippi, be he white or black, must enjoy the same security of person and of property that is vouchsafed to any rebel who comes to live among us in the North. [Applause.] The Northern merchant or traveler must be able to pass through the Southern States with the same degree of safety with which the Southern man may travel through Pennsylvania or Ohio. Those exhibitions of violence and lawlessness which have disgraced the South must cease. The same liberty of speech Southern men enjoy in the North must be enjoyed by the Northern man in the South. [Renewed applause.]

This is a fair and just demand. The establishment of peace and security is necessary for the South herself, and for the business and prosperity of the whole country. There must be peace and security; for in addition to the fundamental obligation of all governments, the loyal people of the United States are under a special obligation to protect those who have stood by the cause of their country in the hour of her need. This obligation is sacred, and can not be repudiated without overwhelming us with everlasting disgrace and infamy. The Union men of the South who risked their all by their devotion to the old flag; the negroes who rushed to the rescue, saved our prisoners from starvation, and piloted our refugees with a self-sacrificing devotion which stands without a parallel in the history of mankind, must not be abandoned to the tender mercies of their enemies. [Applause.] Hence, if we say that there must be peace and security in the South, the loyal people of the country will endorse this demand. But how will it be done? It can only be done by keeping a party in power which will do it. The power of this Government must not be entrusted to the hands of those who have brought all these troubles over the country. [Cheers.] It must not be entrusted to the hands of those who would unbind anarchy, and remove the checks and restraints from the Southern portion of the country at the time when they most need the protecting care of the Federal Government. The power of this nation must not be entrusted to the Democratic party, which is and always has been the advocate of violence and turbulence and lawlessness. [Applause.] It must not be entrusted to a party which, having been the advocate and defender of slavery, is identified with all its successes, and by keeping alive the spirit of rebellion, shares with Andrew Johnson the blame and responsibility for the present state of affairs at the South. [Applause.] The sacred duty of protecting the helpless and dependent freedmen must not be entrusted to the hands of those who are daily preaching hatred of race; in other words, the wolf must not be entrusted with the lamb, nor the fox be appointed guardian of the hen roost. [Applause.] To regenerate the South, it is necessary in the second place to infuse into its administration a principle which was, heretofore, unknown to its policy. I mean the principle of equal justice to all. [Applause.] Southern institutions were thoroughly aristocratic. It is necessary to infuse into them the principles of Democracy, I mean Democracy in its higher and noble signification, and not in its narrow and party sense. I know that there are objections urged to this great feature in reconstruction. I can not find language of my own eloquent enough to answer it, but let me do it in the language of Macaulay: "There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom gives rise to, and that is freedom itself."

When the prisoner leaves his cell, he can not bear the light of the sun, he can not distinguish colors; but the remedy is, not to take him back to his cell, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun, to let him gaze upon it, and he will soon be able to bear its light. Many parties, in our time, are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that men should not be allowed certain privileges until they had acquired the ability to use them; just as if a man should not be allowed to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty until they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever. In the grand work of reconstruction, let there be no masters, and no slaves; no privileged, and no disfranchised classes. But put them all on the same broad footing of equality before the law. Let all men have a fair start in the race of life. Let no man be without the means of self-protection, and of vindicating his own views and feelings and principles. Let there be no rightless class, no government without the consent of the governed. Let peace and security be re-established, and the tide of Northern capital and enterprise will flow into the South, and will revive its business and its commerce. It will make a new effort in that country; and the ex-rebel, now impoverished, and believing himself outraged, will suddenly discover that all that has changed has been for his benefit; that he has profited by the abolition of slavery; that his property has trebled and quadrupled in value; that new chances and opportunities of enriching himself are crowded upon him; and that free labor, after all, is a blessing, and not an injury. But, sir, if our Southern friends were to listen to the voice of reason, it would tell them: let order be maintained, and prosperity is sure to follow; but if you let ferocity and destructiveness go unchecked, you may, perhaps, escape vengeance of judicial tribunals, but you are sure to be punished with beggary, ruin and starvation. Your past experience, gentlemen of the South, ought to warn you against placing any dependence on, or listen to, the advice of the worst enemy you ever had—

the Democratic party. [Applause.] In the legends of the Middle Ages, it is said the devil secured wealth and success to those with whom he had entered into compact, but it was at the final expense of their lives and souls. The Democratic party has done the bidding of the South, and it has been a willing instrument in the hands of Southern masters; but the devil is enforcing his price. There could not be a greater calamity to the cause of justice and truth, than the success of the Democracy next November. That calamity is one most sacred to avert. Men may differ on a multitude of questions, and yet co-operate for purposes upon which they agree. You and I may differ about the tariff, the banks, the currency, and other questions of State or national policy; each of us may have his own opinions on matters not strictly connected with the great issue; but we all understand that before we can afford to quarrel on minor topics, the main question must be settled—that the integrity of the country must be firmly cemented, before the disorganizer should be let in; that the new edifice must be placed on an imperishable foundation, before the destroyer shall be re-admitted to power. And therefore, gentlemen, let me say, in conclusion, that the Democratic party, as it has endeavored to break down the credit of the Government during the war, so it endeavors to destroy the good faith of the nation now. But, sir, what will the national debt be to us? We are on the high road to prosperity and progress, unparalleled in the history of nations. The iron ways of steam communication will soon stretch their arms from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The tides of immigration are pouring into this country. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad will soon call into life a galaxy of empire States. In a few years from now, our population will have trebled and quadrupled, and it will be child's play to pay this national debt. Hence, let us be honest; and, in the mean time, victory will be ours.

General JOHN PALMER then came upon the platform, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL PALMER.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: I must confess that I had attended this convention to witness, to observe earnest action, without any disposition on my part to contribute to the stream of words that usually attend assemblages like this. As you will see, I have outlived, in a great measure, the estimate that young men place upon mere speech. [Laughter and great applause.] Years ago, when the great questions before the country were matters of argument and deliberation, I endeavored, as best I could, to contribute my share to their peaceful solution. In 1861 it was resolved by a portion of the people of this country that the problems of the hour were to be settled in a more stern and decisive manner. In my way, to the extent of the power I possessed, I contributed to the settlement of it by arms. [Great applause.] It seemed to me at the close of the war, and it seems to me now, that the matters in dispute between the different sections of the country were settled upon the battle-field, and all that I have desired since that time is that the logic of the battle-field should be recognized, and the decisions there made should be carried into effect. Years ago, in the beginning of the controversy, the question was whether men in all parts of the republic should be allowed to speak—not much speech, but freedom of speech. [Laughter and much applause.] And whilst I demanded no large measure of the popular attention for myself, I did insist that they who loved speaking should be allowed to do it. This was denied not only in the South, but in many districts in the North. [Applause.] At that time it was insisted not only that men should speak as they pleased, and for themselves, but men should work for themselves. [Applause.] I believe that; I believe that every man should be allowed to speak freely and speak for himself; that all men should be allowed to act freely and act for themselves; that every man should be allowed to own himself. He should be allowed not only to own himself, but to own his own wife and to own his own children. [Cheers.] We submitted that question, too, to the arbitrament of the battle-field, and it has been vindicated. And not only was that great fundamental, essential doctrine established, but it was also settled conclusively, as any question could be settled, that men should not only be free in their own presence, but they should be alike free and alike equal before the law every where in this great republic. That was settled. [Applause.] And the mission of the Republican party to-day is not to discuss theories, but to give practical effect to the great doctrines established on the battle-field.

[Cheers, and cries of "Good!"] Not for the loyal men alone, not for the South, but for men every where within the limits of the republic; not for white men, not for red men, not for black men, but for *all* men, [loud cheers]; and we supposed that if the voice of the American people during the progress of the war, and at the close of the war, seemed to indicate that, hereafter there would be no difficulty—these doctrines would be accepted at least by the Republican party every where. Six months ago, what man supposed that there remained any obstruction to the execution of the popular will? What man supposed that we were still to struggle on in the vindication of these great principles? We had triumphed during the war—at the Presidential election in 1864. We had triumphed at the close of the war, in the great conflict of 1866, when Andrew Johnson appealed from Congress to the people, and the people every where reiterated that those great doctrines should be American doctrines. [Cheers.] The public voice was spoken in language not to be misunderstood. It was supposed then that every man who accepted the name of Republican recognized these great essential doctrines, and that they were hereafter not to be resisted—at least by members of the Republican party. There was but one thing then in our pathway, I believe. In 1864, by one of those signal blunders which seem like dispensations of the Almighty in his wrath, we elected Andrew Johnson Vice President. [Laughter.] Thoughtless men may characterize it as a blunder, but thoughtful men may well wonder whether there was not some political sin concealed; whether what we deem a mistake was not a judgment of the Almighty invoked upon the country; and, certainly, less than the war itself, no curse could be heavier than the election of Andrew Johnson. [Applause.] In 1866 the distinct issue was presented to the American people—whether that "cuss," as the phrase is, should be removed. The people of Illinois—I speak of our own State—by a large majority, unheard of in our history, instructed those who represent us upon this and questions like it. Iowa spoke out—Kansas spoke out—other States spoke out upon this question. There was no possible room for mistaking the will of the people of the country. There was but one way by which all the departments of the Government could be brought in harmony. The attempt was made to impeach the President, and it has failed.

It is not for me to speak of the reasons of the failure; it is enough for me—I am speaking of the Republican party—to deplore the unhappy result. The removal of Andrew Johnson was demanded by the national safety. Some talk about it, some discuss it as a judicial question, or a political question, but common sense says that Andrew Johnson stood in the way of the peace of the country, and ought to have been removed. [Loud and continued applause.] Impeachment [applause] is the substitute of modern civilization for the old fashioned restraints and decapitation. [Laughter.] That is all there is of it. In old times if a ruler stood in the way of the people, they took off his head. [Laughter.] In America, under the influence of civilization and Christianity, when a ruler stands in the pathway of the peace and prosperity of the country, they take off his political head by impeachment. [Applause.] The nice captious questions, borrowed from police courts, have no application there. It is enough that the interests of millions of the American people demanded that the obstruction should be taken out of the way—and it ought to have been. [Applause.] Or, to use a lawyer's phrase, Johnson ought to have been charged upon the common counts, and convicted, and removed. Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: There remains for us but this remedy. I speak of the impeachment as a failure. There is a tribunal that can not be corrupted. [What is it?] I leave all men to that tribunal of which I am about to speak. There is a tribunal that can not be corrupted. We propose, at this convention, not to indict men, but we propose to again submit these great questions to the American people for their decision. We expect to summon the old anti-slavery man who has struggled on amid the storm, and the sunshine, and persecution, and success, the man who stood by the flag of freedom when many of us were still halting by the way. We expect to summon him again, and ask him to go again to the ballot box and deposit his vote for the right. We expect to place at the head of the host the great Captain, the soldier of the armies of the Republic through the war. We expect to summon those gallant soldiers who followed him down the Mississippi, who were present at the fall of Vicksburg. We expect to call those gallant men who saw the flag as it ascended Missionary Ridge, and saw the flight of the rebel host. We expect to summon the men who marched from Atlanta to the

sea, and also those men who for so many years struggled between Washington and Richmond, and at last saw the rebel flag go down upon the Appomattox. We expect to summon all these to rally under the flag of the great Captain. We expect then a verdict which shall place these questions where they will be disturbed no more in our history forever. Gentlemen of the Convention, I have said to you that I have no fondness for words for the sake of words. I trust your Committee on Resolutions are prepared to report resolutions for your consideration that shall have no uncertain sound. Let us make the issue just as clear and as distinct as the stars upon the flag, and make them so distinct that in this political fight we may do as we did upon the battle field; for when we saw the stars and the stripes, we knew who was following them. We knew that there were friends there. I want no mistake as to the issues to be decided. Let us show fight upon the issues, and let them be settled. And let me implore you, gentlemen of the Convention—we mean to make Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States [great applause] in 1866, as you did Abraham Lincoln in 1864—let me beg you not to offer a continuing and perpetual reward to the hand of the assassin that his life may be taken. [Applause.] Let me beg that of you. Don't make a man Vice President whose character will offer a temptation for the assassination of Grant. [Great applause.] Don't do that [renewed applause]; we want him to live out the four years, and if the country demands his services, we desire his re-election. If the country shall then prefer some other public man, we wish that he may retire, and live to an old age, in the enjoyment of the confidence and affection of his countrymen—and if the Baltimore Convention had not made a mistake in 1864, Abraham Lincoln would to-day have been at Washington, ready [applause] on the fourth day of March next, to extend the hand of welcome to Ulysses S. Grant. [Applause.] That hand is at rest forever. Let us take warning by the past. Let us place the flag in the hands of none but true and tried men. Gentlemen of the Convention, I am done. Mr. President, I thank you and the Convention for your courtesy. [Great applause.]

The President—Gentlemen of the Convention, come to order. I recognize Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana—The Committee on Resolutions is ready to report, through its Chairman. [Voices—"Let us hear it," "Take the platform," etc.] The committee to whom the subject of preparing Resolutions for this Convention was referred, have instructed me to submit to the Convention the following Report:

THE PLATFORM.

The National Union Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evidenced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these Constitutions, and prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

2. The guarantee by Congress, of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South, was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Added by General SCHURZ:

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, as the true platform of democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality, on every inch of American soil.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith, to our creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation, that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all

time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt, is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy. The corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the lives, property, peace, liberty, and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and habitually resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born. No citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest or imprisonment by any foreign power, for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful, in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the camp and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions appropriated by the law for these brave defenders of the Union, are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead, are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy, bequeathed to the United States' protecting care.

11. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and increased the resources of this nation—the asylum of all nations—should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

12. This Convention declares its sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion have now frankly and honestly co-operated with us in restoring the peace of the country, and are reconstructed. They are received back into the Union of the loyal people. We favor the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the late rebels, as soon as the spirit of rebellion has died out.

General SCHURZ, of Missouri—I desire to offer an amendment to the second resolution contained in this platform. I approve of every sentiment contained in it; but there seems to be something wanting. I will now read what I intend to offer as an amendment, but what I suppose the Convention may pass as an independent resolution. It is:

“We highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which the men who have served the rebellion, and who are now frankly and honestly co-operating with us in restoring the peace of the country, and in reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people, and that we are in favor of the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty dies out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.”

General SCHURZ—That is the first amendment. The second, which I will also move as an independent resolution, is this:

A Delegate—I do not think it is proper.

A Delegate—I rise to a question of order; and that is, that according to a resolution adopted yesterday, all resolutions that were offered were to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate. [A voice—The committee have reported.] The committee is still in existence.

The President—The Chair decides the motion in order.

CARL SCHURZ—The platform of the Republican party ought to contain at least a recognition of the great charter of our rights and liberties—the Declaration of Independence. I would

therefore, move, if it be in order, the following resolution to be put into those already reported by the committee :

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence as the true platform of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Mr. RICHARDS — I would suggest that the rules be suspended in order to adopt that resolution in the platform of this Convention.

The President — The Chair is of opinion that the committee has done its duty, and that the resolution can be adopted.

The resolution was then adopted.

The following resolution was then adopted :

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served in the rebellion have now frankly and honestly co-operated with us in restoring the peace of the country, and are reconstructed. They are received back into the Union of the loyal people. We favor the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the late rebels as soon as soon as the spirit of rebellion has died out.

GENERAL GRANT NOMINATED.

Mr. FRENCH, of North Carolina — I move, sir, that we now proceed to ballot for a candidate for President. [Great applause, and cries of "Vote."]

General LOGAN, of Illinois — I rise to propound a question to the Chair. According to the order of business, it is not necessary for a vote in reference to the nomination of a candidate for President. Is it not the question to be announced by the Chair, under the rules, Is the nomination of a President now in order?

The President — Yes.

[Cries of "Bully," etc.]

General LOGAN — Mr. President : Then, sir, in the name of the loyal citizens, soldiers and sailors of this great republic of the United States of America ; in the name of loyalty, of liberty, of humanity, and of justice ; in the name of the National Union Republican party, I nominate, as the candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this nation, Ulysses S. Grant. [Here there was a storm of applause. The mass of the people rose to their feet, and in all the hall there was the waving of kerchiefs. Three lusty cheers were given, upon motion of a delegate, for General Grant, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."] Three lusty cheers were given, upon motion of a delegate, for General Grant, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."]

Mr. BRIGHT, of South Carolina — I move you, sir, that the vote be taken by acclamation. [Cries of "No ; it can't be done," etc.]

The President : The rules provide the manner of taking the vote. Give your attention to the call of the States, and as the call be made let each delegate announce the choice of the State for the office of President.

The Secretary then called the roll with the following result :

THE VOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

| STATE. | No. of Delegates. | Votes for Grant. | STATE. | No. of Delegates. | Votes for Grant. |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Alabama | 10 | 10 | Missouri | 22 | 22 |
| Arkansas | 10 | 10 | Nebraska | 6 | 6 |
| California | 10 | 10 | Nevada | 6 | 6 |
| Colorado | 6 | 6 | New Hampshire | 10 | 10 |
| Connecticut | 12 | 12 | New Jersey | 14 | 14 |
| Delaware | 6 | 6 | New York | 66 | 66 |
| Florida | 6 | 6 | North Carolina | 18 | 18 |
| Georgia | 18 | 18 | Ohio | 42 | 42 |
| Illinois | 82 | 82 | Oregon | 6 | 6 |
| Indiana | 26 | 26 | Pennsylvania | 52 | 52 |
| Iowa | 18 | 18 | Rhode Island | 8 | 8 |
| Kansas | 6 | 6 | South Carolina | 12 | 12 |
| Kentucky | 22 | 22 | Tennessee | 20 | 20 |
| Louisiana | 14 | 14 | Texas | 12 | 12 |
| Maine | 14 | 14 | Vermont | 10 | 10 |
| Maryland | 14 | 14 | Virginia | 20 | 20 |
| Massachusetts | 24 | 24 | West Virginia | 10 | 10 |
| Michigan | 16 | 16 | Wisconsin | 16 | 16 |
| Minnesota | 8 | 8 | | | |
| Mississippi | 14 | 14 | Total | 636 | 636 |

In addition to the above, Dakota, Idaho, Montana and the District of Columbia gave each two votes for General Grant.

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED.

The announcement by the Chair, that General Grant had received the total vote of the Convention, was received with the wildest applause. A curtain was withdrawn at the back of the stage, displaying a magnificent painting of the White House, with the Goddess of Liberty beckoning General Grant toward it. Words can not describe the enthusiasm that this produced. The Convention arose, the delegates swinging their arms and shouting, while the galleries fluttered with handkerchiefs. A glee club came forward, and sang a song composed expressly for the occasion, the burden of which was that they would "fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer;" while the Great Western Light Guard Band played several patriotic airs, to the intense delight of all in the Convention.

THE VOTING.

The following remarks were made by the several Chairmen of delegates, when delivering the votes of the States.

Alabama—Through our delegation, we cast eighteen votes for General Ulysses S. Grant.

Arkansas—The State of Arkansas casts ten votes for U. S. Grant.

California—Mr. President: We come, ten of us, here, some six thousand miles, to cast her vote for General U. S. Grant. [Applause.]

Colorado—Mr. Chairman: The delegates from Colorado say, U. S. Grant, six votes.

Connecticut—Mr. Chairman: Connecticut unconditionally surrenders her twelve votes for U. S. Grant. [Applause.]

Dakota—U. S. Grant, two votes.

Delaware—The State of Delaware gives six votes for U. S. Grant.

District of Columbia—The District of Columbia casts her two votes for U. S. Grant.

Florida—Florida, the land of flowers, gives six votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

Georgia—(Ex-Governor Brown)—Mr. President: The Republicans of Georgia, many of whom were original secessionists, recognizing the wisdom of the maxim, "Enemies in war, in peace friends," and ardently desiring the speedy restoration of union, harmony, peace and good government, instruct me, through their representatives now here, to cast eighteen votes for General U. S. Grant. [Applause.]

Idaho—The Territory of Idaho casts two votes for U. S. Grant.

Illinois—(General Logan)—Mr. President: Illinois casts thirty-two votes for U. S. Grant.

Indiana—(Mr. Lane)—Indiana casts twenty-six votes for U. S. Grant.

Iowa—Mr. President: Iowa casts sixteen votes for General U. S. Grant, and promises to back it up with forty thousand majority. [Applause.]

Kansas—Mr. President: Kansas, the John Brown State, gives six votes for U. S. Grant. [Applause and laughter.]

Kentucky—Mr. President: The State of Kentucky has directed her delegates to cast the vote of Kentucky, twenty-two votes, for Ulysses S. Grant.

Louisiana—(General A. L. Lee)—Mr. President: The State of Louisiana casts fourteen votes for General U. S. Grant; and we propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer. [Applause.]

Maine—Maine gives fourteen votes for General U. S. Grant.

Maryland—Mr. Chairman: Believing that our great Captain will crush treason in the Cabinet as he crushed it in the field, Maryland, "My Maryland," gives fourteen votes for U. S. Grant.

Massachusetts—Mr. President, the State of Massachusetts casts twenty-four votes for U. S. Grant.

Michigan—Mr. President, the State of Michigan, following the State of Massachusetts, gives sixteen votes for U. S. Grant.

Minnesota—Mr. President, the North Star State gives all she has—eight votes—for U. S. Grant.

Mississippi — Mr. President, the State of Mississippi, the home of Jefferson Davis, repudiates that traitor, and offers you fourteen votes for U. S. Grant. [Applause.]

Missouri — [Hon. C. SCHURZ.] The State Convention of Missouri instructed the delegation to vote for the nomination of U. S. Grant on a Radical platform. We have the Radical platform, and with full confidence that General Grant will carry it out, Missouri gives Grant twenty-two votes.

Montana — The Missouri and Columbia Rivers are vocal with the name of Grant, and Montana gives him two votes. [Applause.]

Nebraska — Mr. Chairman, Nebraska, the last State admitted into the Union, and the first State to adopt impartial suffrage, gives six votes to U. S. Grant.

Nevada — Mr. President, the Silver State has but six votes to give, but it proposes soon to be able to have six more to give. It gives all it has for Grant.

New Hampshire — New Hampshire gives ten votes for U. S. Grant.

New Jersey — The delegates from New Jersey, instructed by her convention, and as they believe, expressing the voice of the Republican party within her borders, now deliver their fourteen votes for U. S. Grant, the most glorious of our soldiers, the man noted for calmness, a man of justice and patriotism.

New York — The State of New York casts sixty-six votes for Ulysses S. Grant. [Loud applause.]

North Carolina — Mr. President, North Carolina, commonly known as the land of the tar heavers, gives eighteen votes for U. S. Grant, and will give twice eighteen, thirty-six thousand votes — all of which we think will stick. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

Ohio — Mr. President, Ohio has the honor of being the mother of our great Captain. Ohio is in line, and on that line Ohio proposes following this great Captain, that never knew defeat, to fight it out through the summer, and in the autumn, at the great end of the contest, and to be first in storming the intrenchments until victory shall be secured, and all the stars that glitter in the firmament of our glorious constellation shall again be restored into their proper order, and all the sons of freedom throughout the whole earth shall shout for joy. [Good! good!] Ohio gives forty-two votes for U. S. Grant. [Cheers.]

Oregon — Mr. President, the State of Oregon — the most Northwestern State of this Union — the people of the State have directed their delegates here to cast six votes for U. S. Grant.

Pennsylvania — Mr. Chairman, Pennsylvania casts fifty-two votes for General U. S. Grant. [Cheers.]

Rhode Island — Mr. President, bright-eyed "Little Rhody," your only sister, small in stature, and patriotic, and noble, gives her eight votes for General U. S. Grant, and wishes she had more. [Laughter.]

South Carolina — Mr. President, the State of South Carolina, the birthplace and the home of John C. Calhoun and the doctrine of State rights, first to withdraw herself from the Union, directs me, through her representatives, sent here by a Republican majority of 43,470 [applause], returning again to the councils of those who desire only to preserve the Union, arm in arm, and heart to heart with Massachusetts [cheers, and cries of "good!"] gives her twelve votes to General U. S. Grant. [Cheers.]

Tennessee — Mr. President: Tennessee being one of the Southern States that was thrust into the rebellion, and being the first to reconstruct and be re-admitted into the Union, and to-day being in the enjoyment of a liberal Republican government, casts twenty votes for Ulysses S. Grant, and hopes never again to vote for President or Vice President for such a traitor as Andrew Johnson. [Cheers.]

Texas — Texas through her delegation here assembled, has instructed me to cast twelve votes for Ulysses S. Grant, from the Empire State of the South, having a territory of 275,000 square miles, and capable of sustaining the whole of the people. [Cheers and laughter.]

Vermont — The Republicans of Vermont, through their delegation, give ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant. [Applause.]

Virginia — The State of new Virginia, raised from the grave that General Grant dug for her in the Appomattox, in 1865, comes up here with her twenty votes and enlists under his banner, and they propose, in next November, to move on the enemy's works. [Loud cheers.]

West Virginia — West Virginia, in the front of the rebellion, and which never gave a Democratic majority, gives freely and willingly her ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant for President. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman: West Virginia gives ten votes for U. S. Grant.

Wisconsin — Mr. Chairman: Wisconsin, the last on the roll of States, adds her voice to that of her sister States, and gives her sixteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

The President — Wisconsin gives sixteen votes for U. S. Grant. The roll is completed. Gentlemen of the Convention, you have given six hundred and fifty votes for Ulysses S. Grant.

[Just at this moment, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, a turtle dove—emblem of peace—painted red, white and blue, was let go, and flew around the Opera House, adding to the excitement.]

VOTING FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The voting for Vice President now commenced. The delegate from each State presenting a candidate for Vice President was allowed ten minutes to speak. Other delegates were restricted to five minutes each.

FIRST BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------|----|
| Total number of votes cast..... | 648 | Mr. Curtin has..... | 52 |
| Necessary to a choice..... | 324 | Mr. Hamlin has..... | 30 |
| Mr. Wade has..... | 149 | Mr. Speed has..... | 22 |
| Mr. Fenton has..... | 132 | Mr. Harlan has..... | 16 |
| Mr. Wilson has..... | 119 | Mr. Cresswell has..... | 14 |
| Mr. Colfax has..... | 118 | Mr. Kelley has..... | 6 |

SECOND BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Total number of votes cast..... | 647 | Mr. Fenton has..... | 140 |
| Necessary to a choice..... | 324 | Mr. Wilson has..... | 113 |
| Mr. Wade has..... | 170 | Mr. Curtin has..... | 45 |
| Mr. Colfax has..... | 149 | Mr. Hamlin has..... | 20 |

THIRD BALLOT

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Total number of votes cast..... | 647 | Mr. Fenton has..... | 149 |
| Necessary for a choice..... | 324 | Mr. Wilson has..... | 99 |
| Mr. Wade has..... | 173 | Mr. Curtin has..... | 40 |
| Mr. Colfax has..... | 165 | Mr. Hamlin has..... | 25 |

Mr. McCLEURE, of Pennsylvania — Mr. President: [Cries of "vote."]

The President — The Chair must hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He has the floor.

Mr. McCLEURE — I hold in my hand a letter from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, placed in the hands of the delegation. [Cries of "louder."] I have in my hand a letter from Governor Curtin, addressed to the delegation from Pennsylvania, allowing them, in their discretion, to withdraw his name from this Convention. A majority of the delegation have instructed me now to present that letter, and thus withdraw his name from the Convention. Shall I read it? [Cries of "read it, read it."]

Mr. McCLEURE read as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

GENTLEMEN:— While deeply sensible of the honor done me by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in the cordial presentation of my name for the Vice Presidency under the instruction of this Convention, directing the vote of the State to be cast for me, I do not feel justified in this period of peril, to allow my name to be used to embarrass in any degree the action of the delegation in effecting what may be deemed best for the harmony of the party and the success of our cherished principles. Never before in our history was the success of loyal principles so vital to the peace and prosperity, and, indeed, the safety of the republic, and no mere personal interest, or ambition, should be allowed to interfere with the deliberations of the people, or the declaration of their judgment. At the election, we must have the most cordial unity of action, and when my name stands in the way of it, the delegation should not hesitate to withdraw it from the list of candidates before the Convention. Fidelity to the harmony and interests of the Republican party, will be the highest measure of fidelity to me. [Applause.] Ap-

palling treachery and emboldened treason confront us, and the welfare of the living, and justice to the memory of the heroic dead, taken with singleness of purpose, make this last struggle a struggle for freedom, justice, and for law. Do not hesitate to withdraw my name whenever, in your judgment, it will promote union and harmony in the Republican party, and its ultimate triumph, which is so essential to the perpetuity and union, and the prosperity and happiness of the American people.

Respectfully,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Pennsylvania now changed her vote—33 to Wade, 14 for Colfax, and two for Wilson.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Total number of votes cast..... | 646 | Mr. Fenton has..... | 144 |
| Necessary to a choice..... | 324 | Mr. Wilson has..... | 87 |
| Mr. Wade has..... | 204 | Mr. Hamlin has..... | 25 |
| Mr. Colfax has..... | 186 | | |

Is it your pleasure to proceed to another vote? [Cries of "vote."] The Secretary will proceed immediately to call the roll.

The Secretary then called the roll on the fifth ballot, when votes were cast as follows:

FIFTH BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|----|
| Mr. Colfax had..... | 225 | Mr. Wilson had..... | 56 |
| Mr. Wade had..... | 206 | Mr. Hamlin had..... | 19 |
| Mr. Fenton had..... | 140 | | |

Before the result of this ballot was announced, Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Iowa, said: Iowa desires to change the votes cast for Fenton, to Colfax; and gives its entire sixteen votes for Colfax.

Mr. McCLURE, of Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania votes unanimous for Colfax. [Immense applause, and great confusion, several gentlemen trying to obtain the floor.]

Amidst the wildest enthusiasm, each State and Territory changed their entire vote for Mr. Colfax, and he received the unanimous nomination for Vice President.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary then called the States, and the following was announced as the National Executive Committee. We give their names and post-office address.

| | |
|--|---|
| Alabama—James P. Stow, Montgomery. | Nevada—Chas. E. DeLong, Virginia City. |
| Arkansas—B. F. Rice, Little Rock. | New Hampshire—Wm. E. Chandler, Wash- |
| California—G. C. Gorham, San Francisco. | ington, D. C. |
| Connecticut—H. H. Starkweather, Norwich. | New Jersey—James Gobsill, Jersey City. |
| Delaware—Edward G. Bradford. | New York—Horace Greeley, New York City. |
| District of Columbia—S. E. Bowen, Washington | North Carolina—W. Sloan. |
| Florida—S. B. Conover, Lake City. | Ohio—B. R. Cowan, Bellaire. |
| Georgia—J. H. Caldwell, Lagrange. | Oregon—H. W. Corbett, Washington, D. C. |
| Illinois—J. R. Jones, Chicago. | Pennsylvania—W. H. Kemble, Philadelphia. |
| Indiana—Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes. | Rhode Island—Gen. L. B. Frieze, Providence. |
| Iowa—Joshua Tracy, Burlington. | South Carolina—J. H. Jenks, Charleston. |
| Kansas—John A. Martin, Atchinson. | Tennessee—W. B. Stokes, Liberty. |
| Kentucky—Allen A. Burton, Lancaster. | Texas—A. J. Hamilton. |
| Louisiana—M. H. Southworth, New Orleans. | Vermont—T. W. Park, Bennington. |
| Maine—Louis Barker, Stetson. | Virginia—Franklin Stearns. |
| Maryland—Thas. C. Fulton, Baltimore. | West Virginia—S. D. Kerns, Parkersberg. |
| Massachusetts—Wm. Claflin, Boston. | Wisconsin—David Atwood, Madison. |
| Michigan—Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo. | Colorado—Daniel Witter, Denver. |
| Minnesota—J. T. Averill, St. Paul. | Dakota—Newton Edmunds, Yankton. |
| Mississippi—A. Z. Fisk, Vicksburg. | Idaho—J. C. Henley. |
| Missouri—Benj. F. Loan, St. Louis. | Montana—Lester S. Willson, Bozeman City. |
| Nebraska—E. B. Taylor, Omaha. | |

At a meeting of the Committee, held on Friday morning, May 22nd, an organization was effected as follows:

Chairman—Hon. Wm. Claflin.

Secretary—Wm. E. Chandler.

Central Executive Committee—(Headquarters at New York City)—Wm. Claflin, Chairman; Horace Greeley, Marsh Giddings, R. B. Cowen, T. W. Park, Wm. H. Kemble, H. H. Starkweather.

Executive Committee for the West—(Headquarters at Chicago)—J. R. Jones, E. B. Taylor, Cyrus M. Allen.

Executive Committee for the South—(Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.)—M. H. Southworth, John H. Caldwell, B. F. Rice.

Executive Committee for the Pacific Coast—(Headquarters at San Francisco)—George C. Gorham, Chas. E. DeLong.

THANKS.

The Chairman of the Nevada Delegation—Mr. President: I move you that the thanks of this Convention be returned to the officers thereof.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New York—Mr. President: I move you, sir, that the thanks of this Convention, for the ability, labor and courtesy of the Committee of Arrangements, be bestowed upon the Committee by the Convention.

The motion prevailed unanimously.

Mr. COCHRANE—It is understood, sir, I suppose, that the proceedings of this Convention will be duly signed by the officers of the Convention. If not, I make a motion to that effect.

The Chairman—The proceedings will be so published.

A Delegate—I move that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the former National Committee. Carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

General COCHRANE, of New York—I move that the Convention do now adjourn, to meet again at the call of the National Committee.

The President—Such a motion has previously been made and carried. The question is, shall the Convention now adjourn?

The motion was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

CLOSING SCENES.

A Delegate called for three cheers for the President of the Convention, Governor Hawley, which were given most vociferously.

Loud cries were then made for General Hawley, who stepped forward and responded as follows:

Gentlemen: Perhaps it is thrown away to say to you that it must be an impossibility for any person to speak now, after the labors of the day; and I think quite as nearly impossible for any person to listen. I thank you for the compliment of the call. I shall save all my strength of body and mind for the campaign, for from now till the day of election, I shall either write editorials, or take the stump; and hence I am satisfied you will excuse me.

Thus terminated one of the most important, as well as the most enthusiastic Convention, ever held on the American continent. The Republican party now enters the contest, stripped to the waist; and victory is sure to crown its efforts.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF SCHUYLER COLFAX.

New York City has the honor of being the birthplace of this great man. He was born in North Moore street, near West Broadway, on the twenty-third day of March, 1823, and is now about in his prime—forty-five years of age. His parents were respectable, but not wealthy. They moved to Indiana, and at a very early age Schuyler, after arriving there, became a printer, where for a long time he was editor and publisher of *The South Bend Register*. In early youth he formed habits of industry, and soon acquired some capital. *This was done at an age when many young men squander all their income and all their earnings in riotous living.* In 1848, when but twenty-five years old, he was chosen delegate and secretary of the great Whig National Convention. Two years afterwards, in 1850, he was chosen a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention. Intelligent men of his own State now began to comprehend his worth. He was again secretary to the Whig National Convention in 1852, and in the same year they elected him from his district a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

In Washington, as in Indiana, he soon became a favorite. He served for four years as chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and was elected Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and has been re-elected to the same office in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

The truth is, men respect and honor Mr. Colfax for his great ability, his high moral worth, and patriotic devotion to his country. He is a man with unblemished character. A man with a great soul, around which cluster all the priceless virtues which have been so much admired by the wise and good of all time.

His wife died several years ago, and left him without issue. At his receptions, which are the most popular in Washington, his mother and sister preside. It is evident that American mothers have great confidence in him, for more children have already been named after Schuyler Colfax than any public man since Henry Clay.

Barnes, in his history of the Thirty-ninth Congress, after giving an account of the election of Speaker, remarks of Mr. Colfax, that he was elected to the position by the largest political majority ever given to a Speaker of the House. A well-proportioned figure of medium size, a pleasing countenance, often radiant with smiles, a style of movement quick and restless, yet calm and self-possessed, were characteristic of him upon whom all eyes were turned. In the past a printer and editor in Indiana, now in Congress for the sixth term, and elected Speaker the second time, Schuyler

Colfax stood to take the oath of office, and enter upon the discharge of one of the most difficult and responsible duties. He said:

“Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The reassembling of Congress, marking as it does the procession of our national history, is always regarded with interest by the people for whom it is to legislate. But it is not unsafe to say that millions more than ever before, North, South, East, and West, are looking to the Congress which opens its session to-day with an earnestness and solicitude unequalled on similar occasions in the past. The Thirty-eighth Congress closed its constitutional existence with the storm-cloud of war still lowering over us, and after nine months' absence Congress resumes its legislative authority in these council halls, rejoicing that from shore to shore in our land there is peace.

“Its duties are as obvious as the sun's pathway in the heavens. Representing in its two branches the States and the people, its first and highest obligation is to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. The rebellion having overthrown constitutional State governments in many States, it is yours to mature and enact legislation which, with the concurrence of the Executive, shall establish them anew on such a basis of enduring justice as will guarantee all necessary safeguards to the people, and afford what our Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, proclaims is the chief object of government—protection to all men in their inalienable rights. The world should witness, in this great work, the most inflexible fidelity, the most earnest devotion to the principles of liberty and humanity, the truest patriotism and the wisest statesmanship.

“Heroic men, by hundreds of thousands, have died that the Republic might live. The emblems of mourning have darkened the White House and the cabin alike; but the fires of civil war have melted every fetter in the land, and proved the funeral pyre of slavery. It is for you, Representatives, to do your work as faithfully and as well as did the fearless saviors of the Union in their more dangerous arena of duty. Then we may hope to see the vacant and once abandoned seats around us gradually filling up, until this hall shall contain Representatives from every State and District; their hearts devoted to the Union for which they are to legislate, jealous of its honor, proud of its glory, watchful of its rights, and hostile to its enemies. And the stars on our banner, that paled when the States they represented arrayed themselves in arms against the nation, will shine with a more brilliant light of loyalty than ever before.”

Mr. Colfax having finished his address, took the following oath, which stood as the most serious obstacle in the way of many being elected to Congress from the Southern States:

“I do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority

or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God!"

The subordinate officers were then elected by resolution, and the House of Representatives being organized, was ready to enter upon its work.

These words, reader, have no uncertain sound. They come from a never failing fountain—one that was made pure by Providence, and remains uncorrupted by the wickedness of sinful man.

Speaking of the doings of the Thirty-ninth Congress Mr. Colfax remarks: "The Congress that has just passed away has written a record that will be long remembered by the poor and friendless, whom it did not forget. Misrepresented or misunderstood by those who denounced it as enemies, harshly and unjustly criticised by some who should have been its friends, it proved itself more faithful to human progress and liberty than any of its predecessors. The outraged and oppressed found in these Congressional halls champions and friends. Its key-note of policy was protection to the down-trodden. It quailed not before the mightiest, and neglected not the obscurest. It lifted the slave, whom the nation had freed, to the full stature of manhood. It placed on our statute book the Civil Rights Bill as our Magna Charta, grander than all the enactments that honor the American code; and in all the region whose civil governments had been destroyed by a vanquished rebellion, it declared as a guarantee of defence to the weakest that the freeman's hand should wield the freeman's ballot; and that none but loyal men should govern a land which loyal sacrifices had saved. Taught by inspiration that new wine could not be safely put in old bottles, it proclaimed that there could be no safe or loyal reconstruction on a foundation of unrepentant treason and disloyalty.

"The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress proposed, as their plan of Reconstruction, a Constitutional Amendment. It was a bond of public justice and public safety combined, to be embodied in our national Constitution, to show to our posterity that patriotism is a virtue and rebellion is a crime. These terms were more magnanimous than were ever offered in any country under like circumstances. They were kind, they were forbearing, they were less than we had a right to demand; but in our anxiety, in our desire to close up this question, we made the proposition. How was it received? They trampled upon it, they spat upon it, they repudiated it, and said they would have nothing to do with it. They were determined to have more power after the rebellion than they had before.

"When this proposition was repudiated, we came together again, at the second session of the same Congress, to devise some other plan of reconstruc-

tion, in place of the proffer that had been spurned. We put the basis of our reconstruction, first, upon every loyal man in the South, and then we gave the ballot also to every man who had only been a traitor. The persons we excluded, for the present, from suffrage in the South, were not the thousands who struggled in the rebel army, not the millions who had given their adherence to it, but only those men who had sworn allegiance to the Constitution and then added to treason the crime of perjury.

"Though we demand no indemnity for the past, no banishment, no confiscations, no penalties for the offended law, there is one thing we do demand, there is one thing we have the power to demand, and that is security for the future; and that we intend to have, not only in legislation, but imbedded in the imperishable bulwarks of our national Constitution, against which the waves of secession may dash in future but in vain. We intend to have those States reconstructed on such enduring corner-stones that posterity shall realize that our fallen heroes have not died in vain."

Reader, you know the foregoing are words from a great and good man.

The *Chicago Tribune* of May 23rd, in reference to Mr. Colfax's nomination remarks: "The nomination of Mr. Colfax was the triumph of a principle not heretofore recognized in national conventions, that of selecting a candidate solely with regard to his national position. The fact that Schuyler Colfax is of Indiana, has long been effaced by his popularity over the whole country as member and Speaker of the House. The office is one which belongs to the nation, and for more than five years, therefore, its occupant had been known to all the people without the badge of the section from which he was sent to Washington. The travels of Mr. Colfax, moreover, as a tourist, lecturer, and political debater, had aided to make him known as a man of the whole people. The geniality of character which he has invariably manifested, and the prudence and common sense he has every where displayed, have contributed to endear him to the popular heart, and to prepare the way for the nomination which places him by the side of Grant, on the strongest ticket ever presented to the people of the United States.

GENERAL GRANT'S NOMINATION.

On the reception of the intelligence of Grant's nomination at Washington, a serenading procession was formed, who visited the General's residence, when he appeared and thus acknowledged his nomination:

"Gentlemen: Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking I have not cultivated that grace. All that I can say to you is, that to whatever place you may assign me, I will endeavor to discharge the duties devolving upon me impartially and for the welfare of the country. You will have to judge of me by the record I have left."

AT MR. COLFAX'S RESIDENCE.

From General Grant's the serenading party went to the residence of Speaker Colfax, a mile or more away, and that gentleman appeared, in response to a cry of "three cheers for Schuyler Colfax, our next Vice President," and was introduced to the gathering by Congressman Pike, of Me., in a few happily chosen words:

MR. COLFAX'S SPEECH.

Mr. Colfax said:

"My Friends: I thank you with all the emotions of a grateful heart for this flattering manifestation of your confidence and regard. I congratulate

you on the auspicious opening of the eventful campaign on which we are entering. The Chicago Convention, representing the entire continental area of the Republic, every state, every territory, every district, and every delegate, from ocean to ocean, declared that their first and only choice for President was Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.] Brave and yet unassuming, reticent, and yet, when necessary, firm as the eternal hills, [applause]; with every thought and hope and aspiration for his country; with modesty only equalled by his merits, it is not extravagant for me to say that he is to-day the man of all other men in the land—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. [Great applause.]

“His name is the very synonym of victory, and he will lead the Union hosts to triumph at the polls, as he led the Union armies to triumph in the field.

“But greater even than the conqueror of Vicksburg, and the destroyer of the rebellion, is the glorious inspiration of our noble principles. Animated by the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence, our banner bears an inscription more magnetic than the names of its standard bearers, which the whole world can see as it floats to the breeze—liberty and loyalty, justice and public safety. Defying all prejudices, we are for uplifting the lowly and protecting the oppressed. [Applause.] History records, to the immortal honor of our organization, that it saved the nation and emancipated a race. We struck the fetters from the limbs of the slave, and lifted millions into the glorious sunlight of liberty. We placed the emancipated slave on his feet as a man, and put into his right hand the ballot to protect his manhood and his rights. We staked our political existence on the reconstruction of the revolted States, on the sure and eternal corner stone of loyalty, and we shall triumph. I know there is no holiday contest before us, but with energy and zeal, with principles that humanity will approve, and that I believe that God will bless, we shall go through the contest conquering and to conquer, and on the fourth of March next, the people's champion will be borne by the people's votes to yonder White House, which, I regret to say, is now dishonored by its unworthy occupant.

“Then, with peace and confidence, we may expect our beloved country to enter upon a career of prosperity which shall eclipse the most brilliant annals of our past. I bid you God speed in this work, and now, good night.”

The response was about five minutes in length, and is characterized as one of the finest speeches ever made in Washington on such an occasion. The crowd applauded him loudly at many points, and every body seemed much impressed with his feelings and earnestness. Here, as at General Grant's, the doors were thrown open, and men and women passed in and shook hands with Mr. Colfax. The proceedings of the evening closed at 11 o'clock, every thing having been carried out with heartiness and enthusiasm.

There is only a difference of a year and a month in the ages of Grant, the tanner, and Colfax, the printer. They are about the same stature and weight, and not unlike in their personal appearance, although it is easy to tell by their faces which is the soldier and which the civilian. Each of them are the oldest of their families, and Mrs. Colfax was only sixteen years of age when Schuyler was born. The day of their nomination was a day of Pentecost for Chicago. Near the tomb of the martyred Lincoln, the Convention seems to have caught a prophetic inspiration from the dead. Surely it has heard the heart of the nation throbbing at the portals of his grave, and has given voice to the instincts of the loyal people in nominating as standard bearers of the Republican party men worthy to be his successors. With such a platform, and such illustrious men as our candidates, victory in November is made sure.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER.

The following is General Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868.

To Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and, I believe, express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I indorse the resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S LETTER.

The following is the reply of Speaker Colfax to the Committee announcing his nomination by the Chicago Convention:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention:

DEAR SIR: The platform adopted by that patriotic convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so naturally agree with my views as to a just national policy, that my thanks are due to the delegates as much for this clear and auspicious declaration of principles, as for the nomination with which I have been honored and which I gratefully accept. When a great rebellion, which imperilled the national existence, was at last overthrown, the duty, of all others, devolving on those intrusted with the responsibilities of legislation evidently was to require that the revolted States should be readmitted to participation in the Government against which they had erred, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, not to weaken or endanger, the strength and power of the nation. Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rule that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the pole star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the Congressional policy your convention so cordially indorsed. Baffled by Executive opposition and by persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to

teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication. More clearly, too, than ever before does the nation now recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is, that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful. I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad, at every hazard, as though they were native born. Our whole people are foreigners, or descendants of foreigners; our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing, by oaths of allegiance, to become American Citizens. Perpetual allegiance, as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light. Our national cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to their adopted land have been sealed in the life blood of thousands upon thousands. Should we not then be faithless to the dead if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which, side by side with the native-born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives? It was fitting, too, that the representatives of a party which had proved so true to national duty in time of war, should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance, untarnished, of the national honor, national credit, and good faith as regards its debt, the cost of our national existence. I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction, the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyalty, the demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government, the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world who long for the liberty we here enjoy, and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest. Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican party, slavery would to-day cast its baneful shadow over the republic. If there had been no Republican party, a free press and free speech would be as unknown, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, as ten years ago. If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of "No coercion!" was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the Republican party daring to risk the odium of tax and draft laws, our flag could not have been kept flying in the field until the long hoped for victory came. Without a Republican party the Civil Rights bill—the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble and defenceless, as well as to the strong—would not be to-day upon our national statute-book. With such inspiration from the past, and following the example of the founders of the republic; who called the victorious General of the Revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be a success that shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity, and progress, South as well as North, West as well as East, and, above all, the blessings under Providence of national concord and peace.

Very truly yours,
(Signed)

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

GRANT'S ALLEGED WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE.

General Grant has been repeatedly charged with an extravagant waste of life in the conduct of his campaigns, and particularly in that one which resulted in the overthrow of Lee's army. But it is an interesting and instructive fact that the casualties incurred by the Army of the Potomac, during its career from Bull Run up to the failure of the Mine Run campaign, at the end of 1863 (a period in which, notwithstanding the partial victories of Antietam and Gettysburg, it gained no substantial success over its hardy and persistent antagonist,) were greatly in excess of those incurred by it while under Grant's immediate command,

The only satisfactory recompense for the loss of life incurred in warfare is victory, followed by the triumph of the cause for which war is undertaken. Considered in the light of this principle, and not forgetting that Grant was in command of all the armies, and therefore could not regulate details for any of them, the following carefully prepared statement, drawn from official sources, ought to put an end to the charge of butchery and needless waste of life so unjustly made against the greatest as well as the most humane general of his time.

LOSSES BEFORE GRANT TOOK COMMAND.

| NAMES OF BATTLES. | Killed | Wounded | Missing | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Bull Run | 481 | 1,011 | 1,460 | 2,952 |
| Ball's Bluff | 223 | 266 | 455 | 944 |
| Drainsville | 7 | 61 | 3 | 71 |
| Yorktown | | | | 150 |
| Williamsburg | 456 | 1,400 | 372 | 2,228 |
| Hanover Court-House | 53 | 344 | | 397 |
| Fair Oaks | 890 | 3,627 | 1,222 | 5,739 |
| Stewart's Raid round the Army of the Potomac | | | 165 | 165 |
| Seven days from Mechanicsville to the Potomac | 1,582 | 7,709 | 5,958 | 15,249 |
| South Mountain | 312 | 1,234 | 22 | 1,568 |
| Crampton's Gap | 115 | 418 | | 533 |
| Harper's Ferry | 80 | 129 | 11,583 | 11,783 |
| Antietam | 2,010 | 9,416 | 1,043 | 12,469 |
| Shepperdstown and pursuit | 200 | 300 | 300 | 800 |
| Fredericksburg | 1,152 | 9,101 | 3,234 | 13,487 |
| Gettysburg | 2,834 | 13,709 | 6,448 | 22,986 |
| Second Bull Run Campaign | 3,000 | 17,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| Chancellorsville | 2,300 | 13,197 | 1,700 | 17,197 |
| Brandy Station and retreat northward | 150 | 750 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Pursuit to Rappahannock | | | | 500 |
| Retreat on Washington | | | | 2,500 |
| Rappahannock Station | 100 | 300 | | 400 |
| Mine Run Fiaseo | 200 | 700 | 100 | 1,000 |
| | 16,145 | 80,663 | 44,160 | 144,118 |

| NAMES OF BATTLES. | Killed | Wounded | Missing | Total |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Wilderness | 3,288 | 19,278 | 6,784 | 29,350 |
| Spottsylvania and North Anna | 2,296 | 9,086 | 606 | 11,988 |
| Cold Harbor | 1,705 | 9,042 | 2,406 | 13,153 |
| Petersburg , | 1,198 | 6,853 | 1,614 | 9,665 |
| Weldon Road | 604 | 2,494 | 2,217 | 5,315 |
| Petersburg Mine | 419 | 1,679 | 1,910 | 4,008 |
| Deep Bottom and North of James River | 400 | 2,500 | 2,100 | 5,000 |
| Near Petersburg, Aug. 18, 22 | 212 | 1,155 | 3,176 | 4,543 |
| Near Ream's Station, Aug. 25 | 117 | 546 | 1,769 | 2,432 |
| Chapin's Farm, Aug. 25 | 141 | 788 | 1,756 | 2,685 |
| Hatcher's Run, October 27 | 156 | 1,047 | 699 | 1,902 |
| Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6 | 232 | 1,062 | ... | 1,294 |
| Fort Steadman | 171 | 1,236 | 983 | 2,390 |
| Hatcher's Run, and Five Fork's, March 29 to April 9 | 622 | 4,186 | 968 | 5,776 |
| Assault on Petersburg, April 2 | 1,000 | 4,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| Deatenville | 250 | 750 | ... | 1,000 |
| Farmville and High Bridge | 250 | 750 | ... | 1,000 |
| Total | 13,061 | 66,452 | 26,988 | 106,501 |

During the battle of Bull Run, McClellan's movement to Richmond, Pope's retreat to Washington, the campaigns of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Mine Run, with the various marches and countermarches between the Rapidan and Washington, not counting operations in the valley, nor the cavalry raids, the Army of Potomac lost, first and last, 16,145 killed, 80,663 wounded, 44,160 missing, or an aggregate of 144,118 *hors de combat*! Of these, 52,096 were lost under McClellan, the most cautious and the most unfortunate commander the army ever had.

It must be said of these losses, that while they resulted in holding the rebel army in check, yet, by having correspondingly lowered the efficiency of the army, they contributed indirectly but largely to the excess of loss incurred during the final campaign. Notwithstanding this fact, and the essential change in the nature of the fighting due to the persistency with which the rebel general covered his men by entrenchments before giving battle, the aggregate loss of the forces acting under Grant's immediate command (not counting operations in the Shenandoah Valley—they being fairly offset by those of Banks, Shields, Milroy, Kelly, and others,) during the overland campaign, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, with the siege of Petersburg, and all the battles incident thereto, up to the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, was 13,061 killed, 66,452 wounded, 26,988 missing—aggregate, 106,501.

From this it is evident that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James lost nearly 40,000 fewer men after Grant took command than they lost before that time. The contrast between the captures made and advantages gained in the two periods is still more striking, but needs no illustration.

The average strength of the Army of the Potomac under its various commanders from its organization to the surrender of Lee, was about 146,000 men. McClellan had February 1, 1862, 222,196, and Grant's force after he got thoroughly organized was about 250,000, his army being larger, his losses should have been greater, yet they were less.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Of 1864.

ALTHOUGH Pierce and Buchanan had wrecked the Democratic party, its leaders, with what assistance they secured from the South, made an attempt to bind up the fragments floating about in the free States, in conjunction with Jeff Davis, to make a last dying effort to check the rising progress of civilization. For this purpose they gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and presented the names of George B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President, agreed on and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American People, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be

made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practical moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union, and the rights of the States unimpaired ; and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test-oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public interest and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country ; and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The platform was a compromise between the two fragments, one was represented by such men as Vallandigham and Pendleton. The former was made a Knight of the Golden Circle while exiled in the town of Windsor, C. W., by one Amos Green, Grand Master of the order for Illinois. The latter, Pendleton, had perhaps been a member of long stand-

ing ; this pair of political adventurers and their dupes went into the Chicago Convention, stripped to the waist, to battle for the South.

They held that any State, at its option, can pull the keystone from the Federal arch, even if the destruction of the entire fabric should be the result ; slavery they held to be a *beneficent* institution, and, like the leaders of the rebellion, believed it to be of divine origin ; rather than admit the right of the National Government to strike back, or admit slavery to be wrong, they justified the rebellion, and, with one accord, shouted, "*Let the South go !*"

They justified secession as constitutional, and slavery they held to be the law of God. With such opinions, cowardice was all that prevented them from shedding patriotic blood. These are the identical sentiments of Jeff. Davis, who sent Sanders, Thompson and Clay from Richmond, as commissioners to meet Vallandigham and other friends in Canada, there to engineer the assembling Democratic Convention. They ran up the white flag and cried "*peace*;" with them, *peace* and *disunion* meant the same ; *disunion*, they claimed, had already taken place, and if peace could be obtained while the rebel government was in full blast, its authority thereby would be acknowledged, and separation become eternal. Believing the nation disheartened, they thought to take advantage of the hour, and even had sufficient influence to get the insertion of that traitorous and cowardly clause, in the second resolution of the platform, which declares that "after four years of failure to restore the Union, by the experiment of war, &c." This clause in the resolution was inserted to dishearten the nation, to induce it to abandon the contest as hopeless ; it was also a thrust at the incapacity and inefficiency of the Federal army to cope with the rebels ; it conveyed the idea that no progress had been made, and insinuated that the rebellion was already a success. This assertion was not only a lie, but a slander, as the following facts plainly show. In 1861, when the rebellion became general, the territory under the control of the rebels amounted to a 1,653,852 square miles,

and the population numbered 12,121,294. The Federal army had already won back by the sword 1,311,184 square miles of territory, and brought back a population of 7,638,062, leaving, at the time of the assembling of the Chicago Convention, only 342,668 square miles of territory under rebel rule, with the reduced population of only 4,458,232 souls. Yet, in the face of all these facts, this traitorous clique compelled the Convention to gratify the rebels by declaring the war for the Union a failure. This was a great triumph for Jeff Davis.

Their hand was next seen in the nomination of one of their clan for Vice-President; the reasons for this are given more fully in *Plots and Crimes*. Their numerical strength was not so great as the McClellan party, but they were unscrupulous, energetic and desperate. The friends of McClellan did not dream of the plot. They thought very little of platforms, and thought very little of resolutions; they had unbounded confidence in him—but the *Knights* had every thing ready. He would, if elected, have been brushed away like a cobweb, and the treason of the Vice-President, through official position, would have sealed the doom of the republic.

McClellan's theory was to restore the Union by concessions and compromises with the South; he held that the Constitution itself was the creature of compromise. As a means of conciliation he was pledged to defend slavery by placing around it new guarantees. The proclamation of freedom issued by Lincoln was to be disavowed, and all the colored regiments (*numbering about 100,000 men*) in the Federal service were to be disbanded. All this was to be done as a measure of conciliation, to induce the rebels to stop the war. This gives the true meaning of the cant phrase "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." As an *additional* inducement for the traitors to stop whipping us, the Federal army was to be converted into a national police to *catch and return slaves* escaping from their masters.

All this being done, if the South still remained unreconciled, then the Federal army was, if possible, to be converted into an engine to crush out the anti-slavery sentiment in the free States.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF 1868.

The Democratic Convention assembled in New York City on the 4th day of July, adopted the following platform, and nominated for the office of President of the United States,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

 THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1868.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of Slavery and Secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace demand:

Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second: Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third: Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth: Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth: One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and bondholder.

Sixth: Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentality designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State Militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh: Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth: Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and industrial rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

LIFE OF HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour, was born in the Village of Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, in 1811, and is now about 57 years of age. We have traced his ancestry back to Richard Seymour, one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut.

Major Moses Seymour, fourth lineal descendant of Richard, served in the Revolutionary War, and subsequently represented Litchfield in the Legislature of Connecticut for 17 years. The Major had five sons, his son Henry was born in 1780, and was the father of Horatio Seymour the Democratic Nominee. Young Horatio received a liberal education and commenced the study of Law. In 1841 he was elected member of the New York Assembly by the Democratic Party, and in 1842 the same party re-elected him Mayor of the City of Utica. In 1843 he was elected a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and was re-elected and served during the sessions of 1844 and 1845. In 1850 he was a candidate for Governor and was defeated by Washington Hunt. In 1852 Seymour was again placed in nomination by the Democratic Party and elected. In 1854 he was a candidate for re-election and was defeated by Myron H. Clark the Republican Candidate. In 1862 the Democrats placed him for the fourth time in nomination, and his Democratic friends in New York City elected him over Gen. Wadsworth by a majority of 10,752.

Mr. Seymour's record will not need investigation to prove him one of the bitterest enemies of the nation in all its hours of peril. He opposed the draft, he opposed the war in every stage. He proclaimed it a failure in his speeches and as President of the Democratic Convention of Chicago in 1864, and all of us can still remember when we trembled for fear he would succeed in securing his re-election, and Woodward and Seymour be the duo to ruin the nation. That anxiety has hardly yet died away, and we are now called on to vote for him for the Presidency of the United States. We are asked to reward the man who would thus have coldly suffered our Government to perish. We are to put at its head the man who would not have raised a hand to save it. But still more than this, we can almost detect a complicity, certainly a sympathy between the leaders of the New York riots in 1863 and Horatio Seymour. It may be that it was a coincidence, but on the very site where the riots took place on the 13th of July, Mr. Seymour on the fourth, or just nine days before that bloody, murderous mob took the law in its own hands, said:—

“You claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman and every man who respects himself will have for himself—freedom of speech—the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon Americans. Can you safely deny us these things? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this, that the *bloody and treasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government.*”

There is no doubt this speech induced the Democratic scum of New York City to rise in opposition to the draft, hanging men to lamp posts, killing U. S. soldiers, and slaughtering many of its inoffensive black population, and burning the colored Orphan Asylum. It was on Tuesday, July 14, 1863, Horatio Seymour addressed the rioters in that city in these honeyed phrases:

“My Friends:—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious cheering.] You have been my friends—[cries of “Yes, yes!” “That’s so!” “We are, and will be again!”]—and now, I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of friendship. [Cheers.] I wish you to know that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. [Vociferous cheers.] I ask you as good citizens to wait his return; and I assure you that I will do all that I can to see that there is no inequality and no wrong done to any one. I wish you to take good care of all property as good citizens, and see that every person is safe. The safe-keeping of property and persons rests with you, and I charge you to disturb neither. It is your duty to maintain the good order of the city, and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good citizens, and you can assemble again wherever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait until my adjutant returns from Washington, and you shall be satisfied. Listen to me, and see that there is no harm done to persons or property, but retire peaceably.”

This is the state (he has no national) record of the man the leaders of the Democratic party wish to have elected to fill the office of President of the United States, for the next four years.

LIFE OF FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR, JR.

Francis P. Blair, jr., was born February 19, 1821, in Lexington, Ky. When he arrived at sufficient age, his father Francis P. Blair, sen., sent him to Princeton College, N. J., where he graduated in 1838, after which he settled in St. Louis, Mo., and commenced the study of Law. But the legal profession soon lost its charm, and being of a roving, restless disposition, he got in with a company of trappers in 1845, and went to the Rocky Mountains. While on the frontiers he enlisted as a private under Kearney and Doniphan, during their expedition through New Mexico; in this capacity he served until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis and commenced the practice of his profession.

His father Francis P. Blair, sen., was editor of the Washington Globe, and gave his support to the Free Soil Party. Francis P. Blair, jr., also became the champion of Free-soilism, and in 1852, was elected a member of the Mo. Legislature, from St. Louis Co., an avowed Free-soiler, and was re-elected by the same party. In 1856 he was elected to Congress, and in 1857 made a speech in favor of Colonizing the Black population in Central America. He supported Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and raised the first regiment of Mo. Volunteers, after which he quarreled with Gen. Fremont, the latter had him arrested and imprisoned in St. Louis, but in September, 1861, President Lincoln ordered his release, Fremont again arrested him and it was with considerable difficulty he got his second release.

In Sherman's great march to the sea, Blair commanded the 17th Army Corps. His Military record is fair, but not brilliant. He bade farewell to his troops, July 25, 1864, and was nominated for Revenue Collector of Missouri March, 1866, but the Senate knowing his failings, rejected him.

Mr. Frank P. Blair is probably the worst friend a political party could have. He does more damage to any cause than any other six public men.— He is headstrong, impetuous, and without that well-balanced mind so essential to the President of the Senate of the United States.

What better proof could be afforded than his letter to the Convention, and which, by his selection, was naturally declared to be the sentiments of that body? Let us see what this *Revolutionist* says:—

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. * * * I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. * * * We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts."

It is generally conceded on all hands that Blair has become a member of a secret organization which has long been in existence in this country. He has all at once become the special pet of the deadliest foes of the government, in fact he was put in nomination by the Ex-Rebel Gen. Preston, of Ky., and received the warm and earnest support of all the members of the K. K. K. in the Convention.

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NOTICES FROM LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

A History of the Plots and Crimes of the Great Conspiracy to Overthrow Liberty in America.

The work of Mr. Dye, presents to us phases of American history in a new and startling light. "It is the object of the author to give, in a small compass, a complete history of the political crimes originating with or from slavery, and perpetrated by its friends, during the last century." And the field which the author designs to cover he has faithfully succeeded in going over. There appears to be no incident which bears the slightest resemblance to an asseveration, which he has not sifted; and if the leaders of the pro-slavery faction have half the sins upon their souls which he imputes to their account, they will have a load to sink them through all eternity. According to the writer's showing, an attempt was made to assassinate General Jackson, which was instigated by the South. While there can be no doubt but that Lawrence really attempted his murder, yet we cannot see, from the evidence, that any connection between him and the nullifiers can be discovered. We doubt not that the spirit which will support the hideous crime of slavery would willingly remove any obstacle so slight as one human life; yet in the present case the evidence is insufficient. In the case of General Harrison a most clear case is made out. It would seem that, on reviewing the facts, as we can now after the lapse of years, that it is at least not improbable that the President was actually removed by *arsenic*. All the proofs are arranged with great care and nicety, and make out a strong line of circumstantial evidence. We have also all the particulars of the death of General Taylor; but the same line of argument is used in his case as in that of "Tippecanoe," but not so strong an accusation secured. It is shown in the facts in the case of Mr. Buchanan, that not only was it the diabolical design of the murderers to poison, but that a hundred innocent victims were to be also included in the butchery. As it was, thirty-eight died from the poison at the National Hotel, and it was only by superhuman efforts that the life of the President was saved. The assassination of a year ago is given in detail, and the great plea of Judge Advocate Bingham given in full.

From such materials it was impossible that the author could fail to make an interesting work. He has treated the subject in a careful and perspicuous style, and has succeeded in giving an extremely readable, even if not a very reliable work. As he proceeds he runs along with the history of the political struggle between slavery and freedom, detailing its progress with accuracy and makes a continuous narrative from the Declaration of Independence to the death of the President. He has treated of the subject in a light in which it has not been examined before. It is original, and portions of it appeared strained to secure a verdict of probability more than the facts will allow. Appended to the work proper is a succinct narrative of the various assassinations of history. The production possesses merit which recommends it to the popular favor.—*Philadelphia Daily Telegraph*.

NOTICES FROM LEADING PAPERS.

"HISTORY OF THE PLOTS AND CRIMES OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA" is the title of a handsome volume from the pen of Deacon Dye, which has laid for some time upon our table.—Mr. Dye is one of those blunt common sense men who believe that a pretense of honor among those who are committing the most infamous of wrongs is a shame and an imposture, and that it would be as wise to look for roses upon thistles as for fair play and sectional comity among statesmen and people whose whole system of policy is to uphold a giant crime; and he reasons from this belief that the slave power that bred a Calhoun, that inaugurated and carried on the most infamous of rebellions, and that put the masterpiece upon crime in the murder of the great and good Lincoln, would not stop at any other infamy when the lust of power and the desire to perpetrate the baneful institution were present to instigate to wrong.

The author goes very fully into the history of the formation of the Federal compact; he tells of how the South soon assumed to be imperious master, of how the North yielded little by little, partly from good humor, partly in a spirit of compromise, partly from a mean willingness upon the part of one of the great political organizations of the country to secure place by binding itself to the car of slavery, and partly from the ready eagerness of tradesmen, whose principles lay in their pockets, to prostrate themselves where thrift would follow fawning. He makes out a strong case against the South, and also against the doughfaced and dirt-eating portion of the North, and among the most prominent instances which he cites in support of his position, are the concessions to the slave power by the framers of the Constitution of the United States; the nullification movement of 1832; the annexation of Texas; the Mexican War; the Compromise Measures of 1850, with the ever infamous Fugitive Slave Law; the Kansas iniquities; the Great Rebellion, and finally the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Dye does not mince matters in treating of these subjects, and he reasons with sound logic that men who could contrive such an outrage as the Leconte iniquity; who could bring about the rebellion; who were capable of the crimes incident to it, and who could find it in their hearts to murder Mr. Lincoln, were equal to the wickedness of the murder of Gen. Harrison, the slaughter of Gen. Taylor, and the attempted assassination of James Buchanan. But the author does not confine himself to mere surmise or inference in treating upon this last named branch of his subject; he goes quite fully into evidences to sustain his settled convictions and as this is the great feature of his book, we will make copious extracts from this portion of the work. After narrating the history of the Nullification movement the author charges the South with an attempt to assassinate General Jackson.

The various plots to murder President Lincoln, from the intended butchery in Baltimore, in February 1861, down to the successful crime of John Wilkes Booth, four years later, are fully treated upon in the volume before us; but the facts are so notorious that we will make no extracts from this portion of the work. Mr. Dye has furnished a record of the political crimes of Slavery that will be read with interest and profit by the present generation, and that will create a shudder among thousands of readers yet unborn.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*.

THE "HISTORY OF THE PLOTS AND CRIMES OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA." The author's object is to show what great political crimes have sprung out of African slavery in this country, and he gives a general historical sketch, from the Declaration of Independence

NOTICES FROM LEADING PAPERS.

to the murder of President Lincoln. He treats with great particularity of attempts to assassinate Presidents Jackson and Buchanan, and affirms very positively, that not only President Lincoln, but also Presidents Harrison and Taylor actually fell victims to conspiracies against them. Besides these leading points, Mr. Dye's book covers many more, historical and political, and may be read with advantage by those who desire to have, in reasonable compass, a view of American history, from the commencement of the Union, now effectually restored, unless bad government rob it of its natural vigor.—*Phila. Daily Press*.

HISTORY OF THE PLOTS AND CRIMES OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY. Another contribution to our political history, in which is recounted the various attempts made by the Southern Slave Power to dissolve the Union. Mr. Dye makes some very startling disclosures. He insists that Presidents Harrison and Taylor were poisoned by the enemies of the Union; likewise that the National Hotel disease of 1857 was the result of arsenic administered to James Buchanan and his friends. Very circumstantial accounts of these alleged poisonings are given and quite a plausible case is made out.—*Philadelphia Daily Inquirer*.

HISTORY OF THE PLOTS AND CRIMES OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA. We have examined with some care a book with the above title, giving a succinct history of the various changes and periods through which the plot to overthrow civil liberty in the United States passed, before it culminated in the great rebellion which for four years drenched the fairest portion of the Republic in blood. It traces a singular coincidence between the death of Harrison, Taylor, the attempt on Buchanan's life on the day of his inauguration, and the assassination of Lincoln, when he had just entered on his second term as President. In all these fiendish and atrocious actions, the bloody hands of slaveholding traitors are made visible. It refers to the struggle in the Territories, to plant slavery on the virgin soil of the country, that more power might be gained in the halls of Congress for the development and strengthening of that institution, and it draws a glowing picture of the manner in which Gov. Geary combatted the slaveholders of Kansas, until he was prevented longer from frustrating their plans, by the force of overwhelming numbers, and an avowed purpose to murder him while in the discharge of his official duties. In fact, there has no volume been published during or since the war which affords so complete and concise an epitome of the facts connected with rebellion, both of the causes which encouraged its organization for thirty years, and the men who eventually precipitated it, as the volume to which we refer. Its circulation should at once be made extensive.—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph*.

We quote the following from the official paper of New Jersey:

“THE TRUTH OUT AT LAST.—*A Book for the Times*.—Never have we witnessed such a demand for a book as there is now in this city for the *Plots and Crimes of the Great Conspiracy*. Bancroft, Prescott and others have written histories of the United States, but Mr. Dye has tapped the fountain of public desire, and struck a theme heretofore undiscovered by any of his predecessors. That his book will command more readers than any history of our annals, no one can doubt.

“Besides the exciting plots of intrigue and assassination told for the first time by him—the book is written in such a terse and forcible manner that the very best informed will agree that it equals Shakespeare and Milton. Racy, pointed, comprehensive and reliable, it must command the well merited praise

and universal approval of the American people. Its sale in this city has never been equaled by any history, and the demand created for its startling disclosures—although without a parallel, is only commencing.—*Daily State Gazette, Trenton.*

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, February 1st, 186 , remarks of the Book:

"The author has brought together a mass of instances intended to prove the existence of a systematic conspiracy for murder and assassination in the interest of Southern slavery. He undertakes to show that both the Presidents, Harrison and Taylor, owed their deaths to poison stealthily administered by enemies of the Union. He writes with a firm conviction of the correctness of his premises, and makes out a plausible case in their support. No one who reads it can doubt his sincerity and zeal."

FROM LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

"THE PLOTS AND CRIMES OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY." This is certainly one of the most curious and interesting of the many strange publications that have found their way from the press to the people during and subsequent to the late war.

The author claims that he has substantiated his position, and it is only fair to say that he has worked hard to reach his point; for he has gathered up and put into a forcible shape all the available material that could be dragged to light to prove the truth of his startling allegations. Many persons have always regarded the time and circumstances of the deaths of Harrison and Taylor as somewhat mysterious, and Mr. Dye will find the evidences he adduces will be more or less accepted by scores of readers who will not be at all likely to attribute the murders (if murders they were,) to the men or the party which the writer indicates. In this respect he falls into the wake of the whole tribe of abolition fanatics, but he avoids their slang, malignity and meanness of spirit. Mr. Dye may be misled and deceived, but no candid reader will attribute to him any unworthy motive in writing this book. This matter of assassination of Presidents, however, is not the whole scope of the book. It gives a good deal of interesting information about civil wars in other countries, etc., which impart interest and value to the work.—*New York Daily News.*

THE MOST POWERFUL BOOK OF THIS CENTURY.—No American Work is exciting such attention at the present time as the PLOTS AND CRIMES of the great Conspiracy to overthrow Liberty in America. This book has been written and Published by Deacon Dye, of Philadelphia. We called attention to it last week, since then we have examined it with great care, and can now recommend it as one of the most powerful and interesting publications in our annals. The style of the author is peculiar and exceedingly interesting, and much of the work contains information entirely new to the reader. But the great crowd of witnesses Mr. Dye brings together to prove the poisoning of Harrison, Taylor and Buchanan makes the evidence so strong that few persons will dispute the truth of his startling allegations.—*Easton Express.*

THE NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS, remarks of the Book:

This is a very astonishing work. * * The tales of successful Presidential assassinations, related for the first time by Mr. Dye, are calculated to do more towards changing the character of the human blood, marrow and brain, than half a dozen narrations of Hamlet's ghostly father. Not only is the murder of Lincoln recounted, but amazing developments, tending to show that Harrison and Taylor were also removed by assassination, are given.

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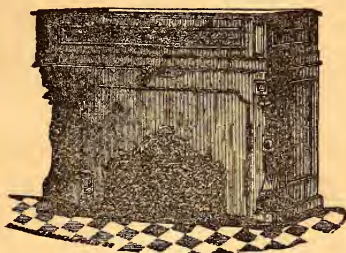
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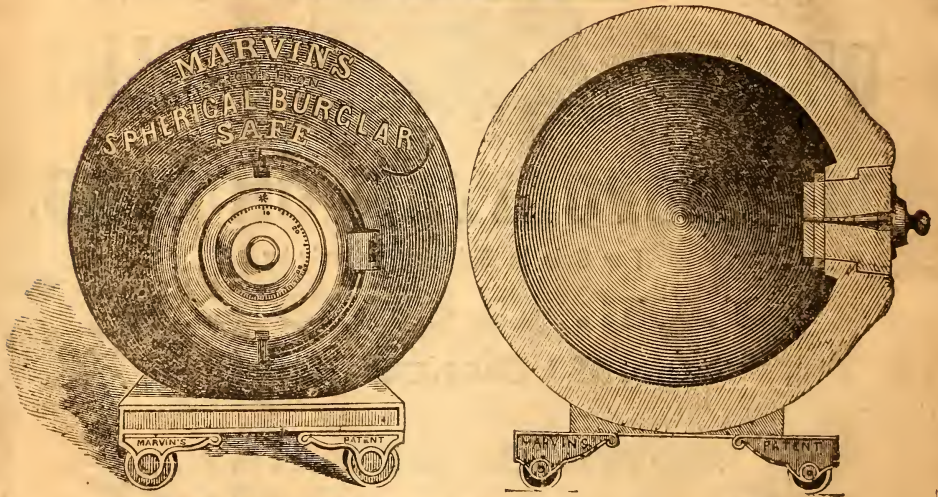
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